Aliskander Dardanski

19th Century Political Patchwork Languages

Romance bastard language – "Shqip / Albanian"

The Kingdom of **Caucasian Albania** until 387 AD

The 19th Century Political Patchwork Languages

"Shqip/Albanian"

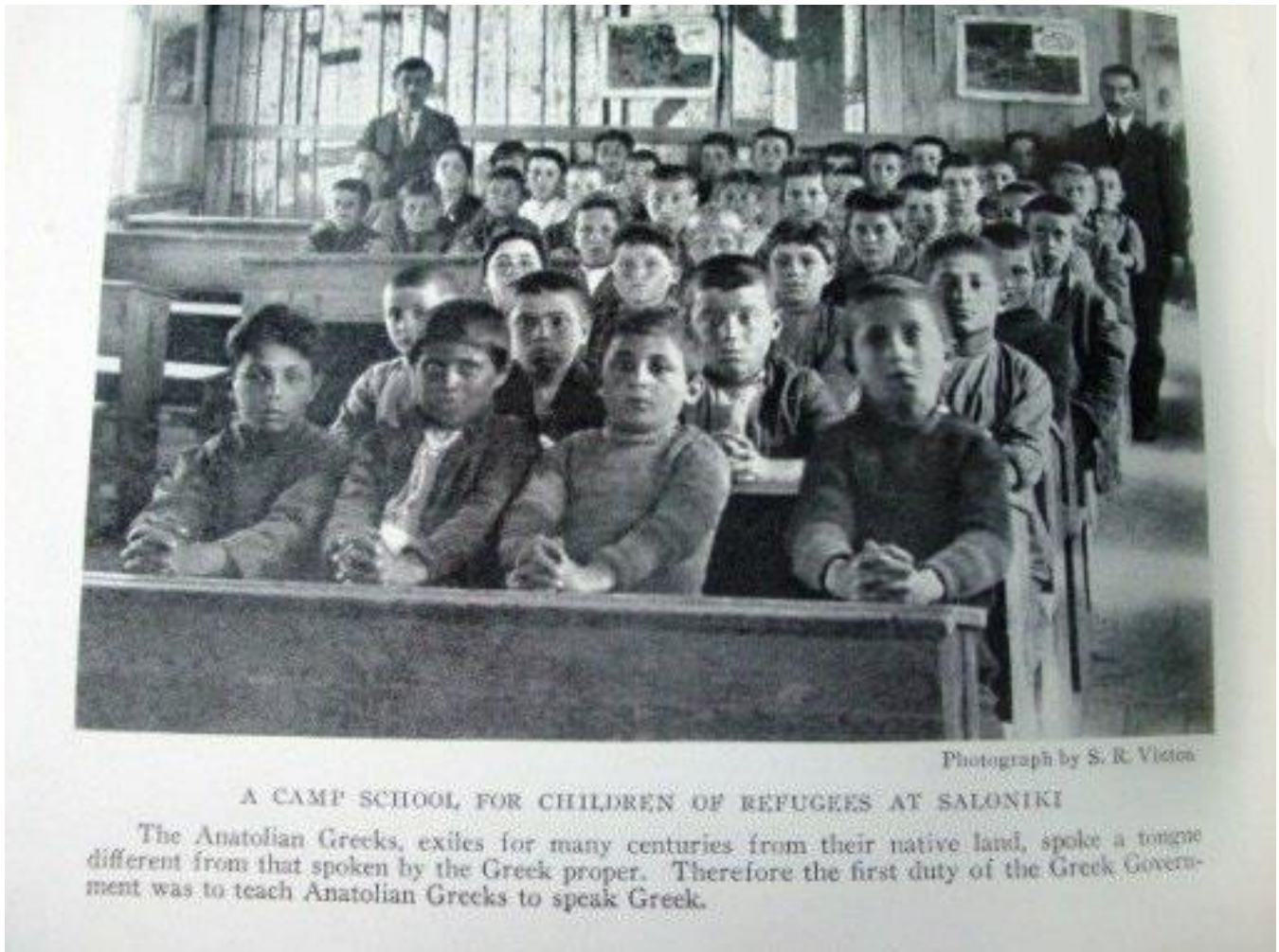by Aliskander Dardanski

2018

To my beloved homeland Macedonia

TRGOVIŠTE

KRIVA PALANKA

KUMANOVO

VRATNICA
TETOVO
SKOPJE
KRATOVO
BEROVO

GORNA ĐUMAJA

SIMITLI RAZLOG

GOSTIVAR MATKA
SVETI NIKOLE KOČANI
BANJSKO

KRESNA KOVAČEVICA

VRUTOK
VELES
ŠTIP
PEHČEVO

MAVROVO
MAKEDONSKI BROD
MELNIK
NEVROKOP

KIČEVO
DEBAR
KRUŠEVO
RADOVIŠ
NEGOTINO
STRUMICA
PETRIČ

LUKOVO
PRILEP
KAVADARCI
BELOTNICA

KRIVOGAŠTANI
BOGDANCI
PROSEČEN

STRUGA
OHRID
TOPOLČANI
KONOPIŠTE
DEMIR HISAR
DRAMA

RESEN
MOGILA
DOJRAN
SEREZ

LIN
BITOLA
SOBOTSKO
GEVGELIJA
KAVALA

POGRADEC
GUMENĐA
KUKUŠ
NIGRITA
PODGORJANI

RUGUNOVEC

VODEN

PUSTEC
LERIN
BANICA
PAZAR
ILIĐIEVO
LAGADINA
TASOS ISLAND

ŽELEVO
NEGUŠ
KULAKIJA
SOLUN

KOSTUR
NEVESKA SOROVIK
BER
CHALKIDIK

HRUPIŠTA
KLISURA
KALJAR
KATERINA
HILENDAR

DERIGOVO

ŠATISTA
KOŽANI

GREVENA
SELFIĐE
SVETA GORA

KASANDRA
LONGOS

Contents

Key words: *Arberesh*; *Arber*; *Berber*; *Arvanite*; *Arnavut*; *Caucasian Albania*; *Shiptar*; *Shiptarski*; *Shqip*; *Shqiperia*; *Shiptar/Albanian*; *Proto-Albanian*; *Romance*; *Frankenstein Nations*; *Italic*; *Italian*; *Latin*; *Latinized*; *Macedonian*; *Macedonic*; *Macedonia*; *Macedonian Peninsula*; *Georgia*; *Comparative Linguistics*; *Indo-European*; *Period of Baytajes*; *Istanbul*; *Kosovo & Metohia*; *Montenegro*; *Sociolinguistic*; *Gheg*; *Tosk*; *Uzbek*; *Zeibek*; *Tajik*; *Tajikistan*; etc.

# The 19th century Political Patchwork Languages
(Preface)

The most primitive groups of subjugated people, those who had no better choice of their own than to mimic the invented for them idioms like parrots, were always used by the great empires of the past, and today big powers, for their profit-interests in change for small privileges, inclusion, or simply for piece of bread or small change. These altered, foreign to them media, as means for controled oppressive comunication reached new impetus in the 19th century, with the violent creation of the so-called "Frankenstein nations" across Europe, but especially in the Macedonian Peninsula ("*Balkans*" as of the 19th century), through newly invented and humiliating forms of fake identities.

Photograph by S. R. Victor

A CAMP SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF REFUGEES AT SALONIKI

The Anatolian Greeks, exiles for many centuries from their native land, spoke a tongue different from that spoken by the Greek proper. Therefore the first duty of the Greek Government was to teach Anatolian Greeks to speak Greek.

Above: **a picture from National Geographic, showing the brand new "*Greex*" learning another invented ("*Greek*") idiom. It was a highly controversial topic in the 19th and 20th centuries (as there was no "Greek speaking people" whatsoever) and was finally resolved in 1976, when '*Dimotiki*'[1] was made the official language in "*Greece*". Before then there was no "Greek language" spoken by any people whatsoever. The same out-of-a-hat operation was later repeated during the creation of "*Albania*" at the beginnig of the 20th century**

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[1] Non-vernacular language that was invented and inserted in the 20th century western colony "*Greece*".

One such invented non-vernacular idiom was Latin, an administrative language and assimilation tool of the ancient Romans, used for administrative communication across the Roman Empire, but actually a highly subversive medium for subtle conversion and assimilation of the subjugated populations. Attention – as an administrative language it was non-vernacular, and never and nowhere in the world were to be found any ancient "*Latin-speaking*" people, tribe or some other community out of the institutions. Furthermore, the Latin records are all the same wherever we find them, in Dalmatia, Libya, Macedonia, Syria, Anatolia, Iberia, England, etc. From this inescapable fact one must conclude that the whole Roman Empire spoke a single language (?), that had no dialects (?), and didn't changed for a thousand years… This is not possible of course, because even today, regardless of the mass education, linguistic standardizations and mass media – there are still countless dialects and continuous development of the local and global languages. Take for example the wider region of proper Macedonia, even though now divided into five different parts (after the 19th century Balkan Wars and the creation of new nations/states Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and heavily reduced to present-day Republic of Macedonia) it still has the numerous Macedonic dialects, some almost unintelligible between each other.
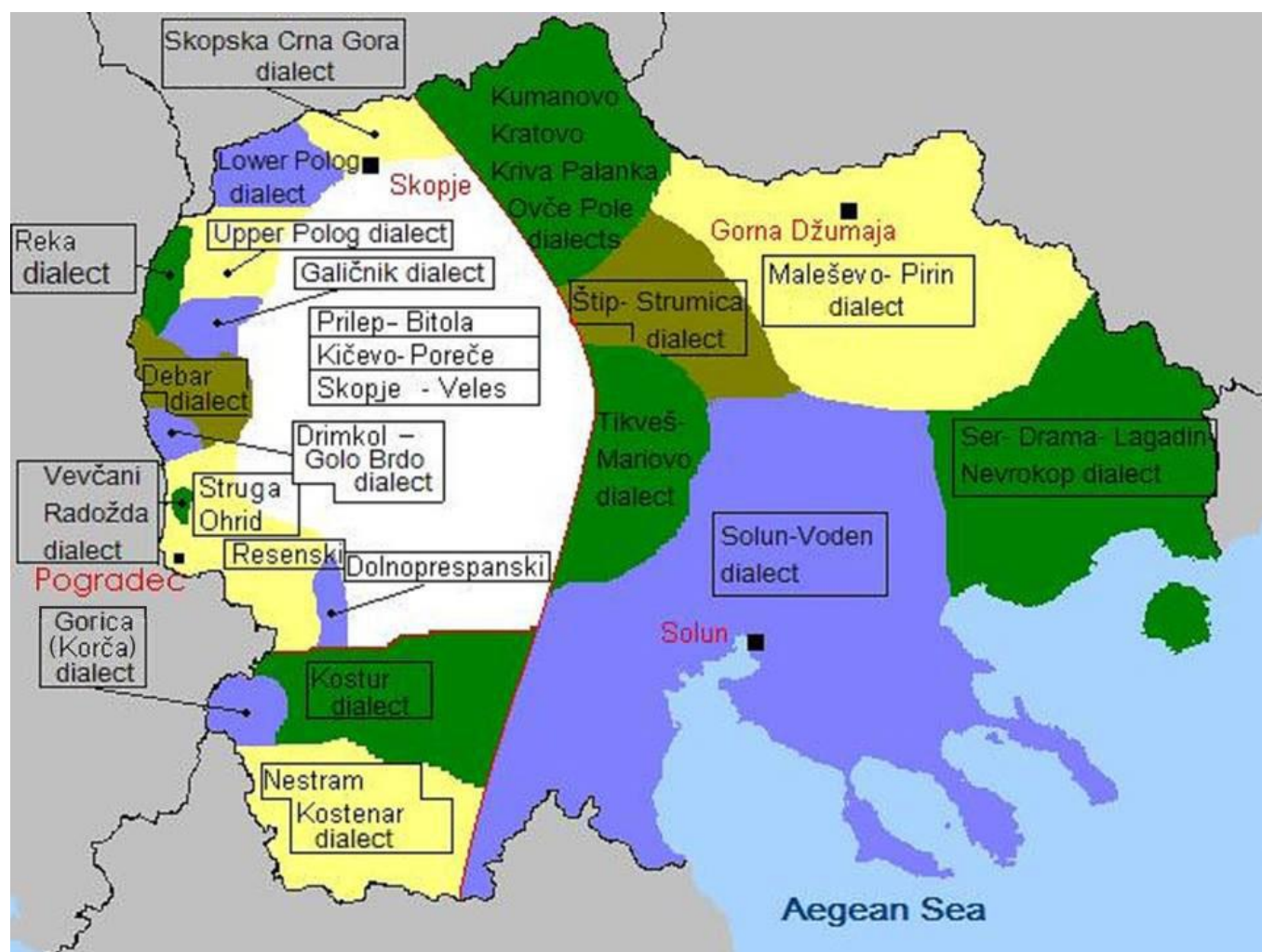
Language is therefore a living phenomenon and is constantly changing all the time. So, the language that isn't a truly spoken language and never change is a dead language. That is why the Latin had so shallow expressiveness and complete lack of dialects, because there was no vernacular version of it. It was plain administrative idiom in Rome, and limited to very poor military commands out of Rome. The total absence of variations in the original Latin language in time and space (introduced were only some terms and some changes, but it's a very small number of words, and it's practically unchanged to this day) are firm testimony of the speculative nature of this artificial idiom. The actual intention of the Roman Empire with the introduction of the administrative Latin script was very clear, to forcibly assimilate, prohibit and

eradicate any other and older popular languages and literacy (Old Macedonian Syllabic, Hittite Cuneiform, Ægyptian Hieroglyphic, Phoenician, Etruscan, etc.). A barbarous Latinization attempt that largely failed to suppress the autochthonous Eastern Europe languages and scripts, mostly Macedonic and Glagolitic/Cyrillic respectivelly.
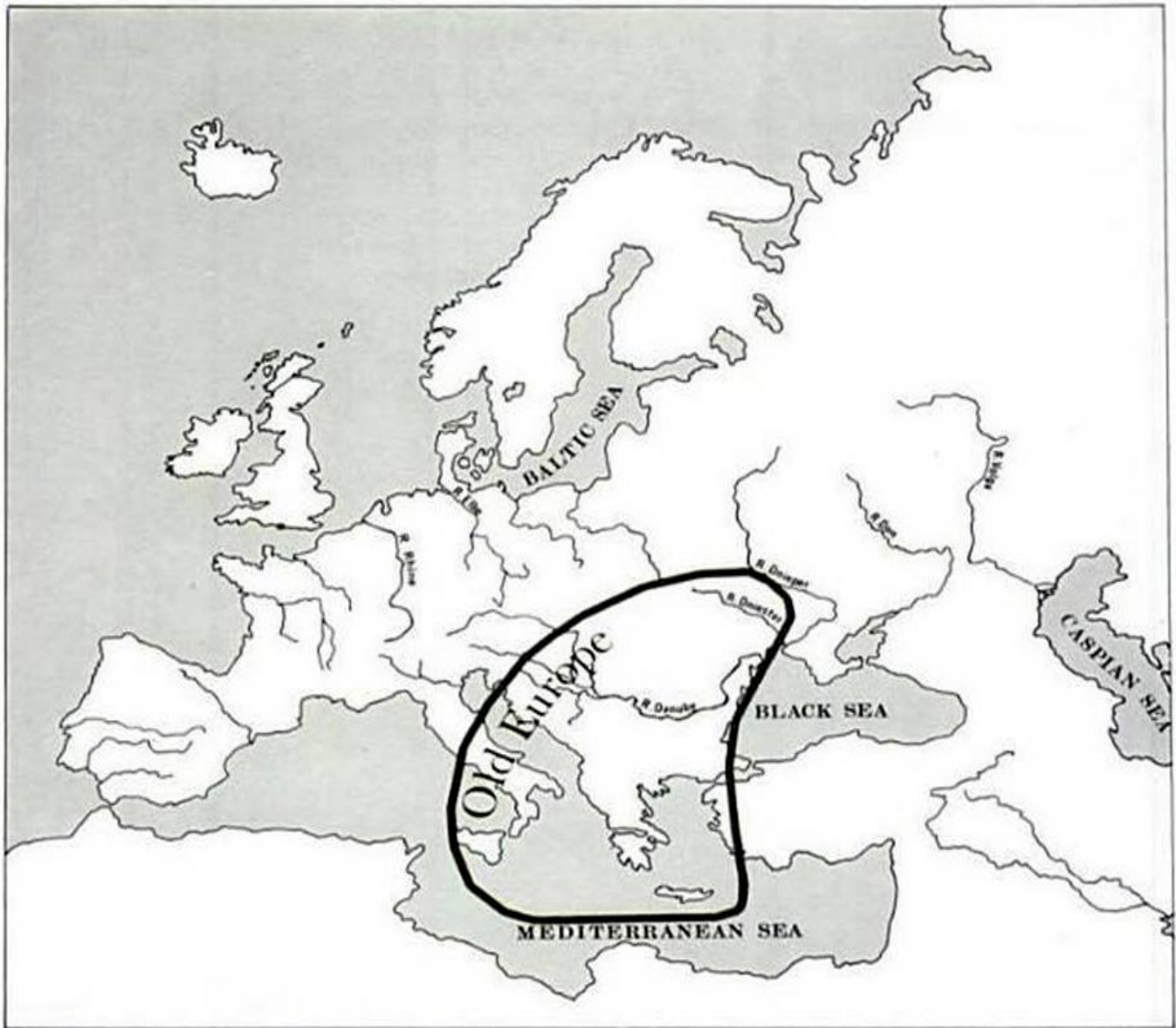
Map I: Old Europe: the area of autochthonous European civilization, c. 7000–3500 BC in relation to the rest of Europe

Nevertheless, this old Roman administrative language survived, not in its original form, but only thanks to its corrupted derivatives that were forcibly imposed during the centuries on different subgroups of subjugated people. Thus they gradually became the humble and obedient subjects (rather forced by sword and fire then by their own choice) of the Roman invaders. Their violent assimilation continued through the Latin rite of the Roman-Catholic church, and these once free Barbarian and Nomadic tribes today represent the grand majority of the Western Europe modern-molded fake "nations". They've been ruthlessly forced to learn it, and slowly transformed this old Roman administrative Latin idiom into a myriad of corrupted Latinized idioms, today known as "*Romance*" (Albanian, French, Italian, Romanian, Aromanian, Spanish, Vlach/Welsh, etc.) and "*German*" (Dutch, German, English, etc.) languages. So, today "*Germans*" and "*Franks*" forgot that once they've been free and proud Alemani, Thungri, and Gaul, with their own languages; "*Spaniards*" don't remember anymore their glorious past as

Vandals[2] and Iberians; 19th century created "*Romanians*" completely lost their common knowledge and memory of Dacian and Wallachian history; "*Italians*" do not recall their Etruscan, Longobard[3] and Veneti origins and languages anymore. After centuries of incessant Roman/Frankish, German, and Turkish oppression and indoctrination, they were completely alienated from their own true origins and traditions.

However, other more civilized peoples with higher degree of sophistication, self-esteem and cultural heritage didn't accept such humiliation. To the rest of the civilized eastern and southeastern Europeans, the Romans were nothing more than war-mongering barbarians, and they proudly preserved their most ancient languages and traditions. The Old Europe civilization remained strongly vivid and persisted obstinately until today in the Macedonian Peninsula (i.e. *Balkans*) and Eastern Europe. On contrary, the new "nations" carved from the defeated, completely enslaved and transformed tribes from the ex-Roman Empire inner periphery, who even now live in their political enclaves (from Latin "*sclavinias*") scattered here and there, adopted by force of sword and fire the words and expression from the Latin administrative language, and gradually alienated themselves from their true origins, credo, and old languages and scripts.

One such group of people are the so-called "*Albanians*", which is again a Latin exonym, a term completely foreign to them whatsoever, as they actually call themselves "*Shkipetar*" (or "*Shiptar*"). They, alike the "Bulgarians" and "Greeks," haven't forgot completely their Caucaso-Asian and north African bashibouzuk ancestry, as they were created as modern nations very recently. Nonetheless, they vigorously preserved many original features and traditions that are still obstinatelly practiced in their original central Asian and north African homelands.

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[2] see the Spanish region of *Vandalusia* (today '*Andalusia*').

[3] *Langobardus*, from Latino-Germanic coined term for '*Long-beards*', a nickname for an eastern European tribe that settled northern Italy in the 6th century.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF ALBANIA

Map labels: NORTH ALBANIAN ALPS, DAKOVICA, Lake Scutari, Drin R., PRIZREN, CUKALI UPLANDS, KUKES, SHKODER, EASTERN HIGHLANDS & MACEDONIAN LOWLANDS, SHENGJIN, LEZHE, MACEDONIAN LAKES, CENTRAL UPLANDS, SERPENTINE ZONE, DEBAR, MACEDONIA, DURRES, TIRANE, LOWLANDS, Lake Ohrid, Lake Prespa, ELBASAN, Shkumbin R., LOWLANDS, EASTERN HIGHLANDS & MACEDONIAN LAKES, BERAT, KORCE, MACEDONIAN, CENTRAL UPLANDS, SERPENTINE ZONE, VLORE, Vijose R., SOUTHWEST HIGHLANDS AND IONIAN RIVIERA, GJIROKASTER, GREECE, SARANDE, CORFU, Yannina, ADRIATIC SEA

Above: **map that still shows (only two of) the originally Macedonian regions in today "Albania"; the mountainous boundary (Serpentine Zone) naturally divides it from the main "Albanian" territory. Now completely censored fact, from the 1967 edition of Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol.1**

Shqip (*Shiptar /Albanian*) - highly corrupted 'out of hat' Romance language (yet politically feigned not to be)

In order to find the roots of Shiptar/Albanian language we must turn back in time and space to discover the historical development and events that lead to the appearance of the very people that speak this Romance/Italic idiom today.

The first ever recorded historical mention of Albanians is from the ancient historians Casious Dio ('Roman History') and Plutarch (AD 46-120). In his treatise 'Life of the Roman general Pompey' (106-48 BCE) Plutarch described the Albanians contacted in the Caucasus mountains. Leaving Armenia general Pompey marched his army through several nations living on the eastern slopes of Caucasus Mountains. Among these were the Albanians living in the easterly mountains toward the Caspian Sea. The Albanians at first acceded to Pompey's request to pass through their territory. Then they attacked from the rear the Romans, but were equally defeated and forgiven. But, the Albanians rebelled again (Plutarch 195-96). Pompey attacked superior number of savage Albanians "*ill-armed generally, and most of them covered only with the skins of wild beasts*", and assisted by neighboring Amazons, or women warriors, this time he defeated them heavily. Oroeses, the king of the Shiptar/Albanians, and Artoces, the king of the Caucasian Iberians, resisted him. Learning of an ambush planned by Oroeses, Pompey defeated him at the Battle of the Abas, driving the enemy into a forest and setting it on fire. Upon his triumphant return to Rome, tablets were carried inscribed with the names of defeated Caucasian nations, including Albania, and among the many enslaved prisoners of war led in triumph were some of "*the hostages of the Albanians*".

The exomis was usually worn by slaves and working people.

Exomis (Bronze in British Museum).

Right: **Roman slave dressed with 'exomis'**

As confirmation to the story of Plutarch there's also the testimony of Tacitus (AD 56-120) who mentions the 'Albans of Asia', which at that time occupied the modern country of Shirvan. It's

important to underline that this exonym ("Albans/Albanians") is once again a Latin term, used to denote "mountaineers".[4]

So, they lived in the Caucasus, and at that time, Armenia was a great kingdom, to which belonged also the area where the Albanians lived. Armenians consider them as their tribe, that is, one of their tribes. Another fact that supports this is that there is a large number of Armenian/Chechnian words in today's Albanian language, which has never been sufficiently explored. At that time these tribes, under the authority of Armenia, adopted their culture and language. The results of studying the Albanian language and the language of the people living in the Caucasus show their oneness. The names for the numbers in the Albanian language and the language spoken in Dagestan and elsewhere in the Caucasus are completely the same. Examples are number 1, 100, etc. In addition to the names of the numbers, there are indeed a large number of Armenian words present in today's Albanian language.

However, in the 8th century war broke between the Khazars and Arabs, and the line of conflict was in the Caucasus, precisely in the old homeland of today's Shiptar/Albanians, and then a certain number of these autocthonous Shiptar/Albanians converted to Islam. After

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[4] From Latin *Albus* - 'white' (and/or 'dawn'). See also Italian *Alba* - '(white) dawn'; *Rosa Alba* - '(white) garden rose'; *Albino* - a congenital disorder characterized by the complete or partial absence of pigment in the skin, hair and eyes; *Albumen* - the egg white, a protein substance around the yolk; *Alps* - denoting 'high mountains covered with snow' (thus 'white'), etc.

that, in 730, a Khazar prince, known as Bardžir, entered the Armenian province of Albania and ordered the execution of all those who received the new religion. Part was executed, but most of them had fled to Arabia. But, as cattle herders they couldn't survive in the desert, and the Arabs transferred them to Sicily – an island that at that time was divided between the Arabs and Romeians (Romans). They served for reinforcing and increasing of the Muslim population in Sicily.
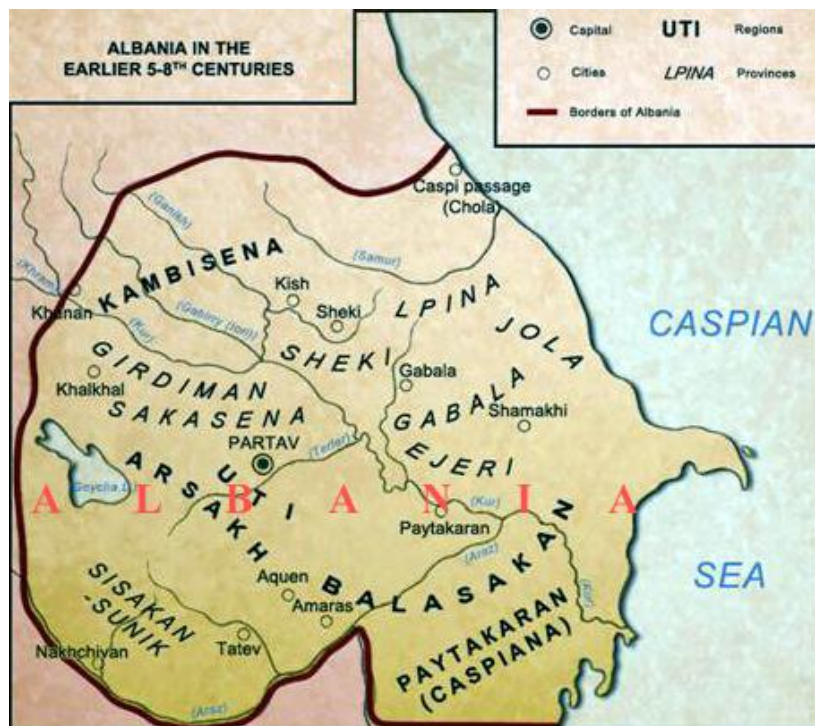
Left: **the original Caucasian Albania**

In 1042 Constantinople and its armies also suffered another great defeat in the Balkans, followed by complete unrest. It was the death of emperor Michael V and the resulting turmoil in the imperial government that welcomed the rebellions across Romeian Empire. First it was Stefan Vojislav (descent of King Samoil's ally and kin Jovan Vladimir, or John Vladimir), a local lord from Dioclea (i.e. Duklja, who held the strongholds Zeta and Ston) who organized a revolt, but it was soon deposed by the Romeians. On his place it was appointed a Romeian "Strategos", Theophilos Erotikos, as 'Strategoi dei Regni Serviae' (a Strategist of the Serving Kingdoms), but soon he rebelled too.

Nonetheless, previous to 11th century there's absolutely no mention of "Albanian" ethnicity in the Macedonian Peninsula whatsoever. There's actually a total absence of any documents from the 1st millennium AD that could prove the presence of Shiptar/Albanians in Europe. The complete lack of mention of any "*Albanians*" in early Middle Ages, on the territories which they now occupy, makes the research for their origin very narrow in chronological terms. Their actual appearance in Europe begins with the first Muslim settlements in Sicily, at Mazara, which was captured by Arabs in AD 827. As of the 8th-9th century the conquering Arabs were waging campaigns in North Africa, Malta, Sicily and Spain, and even before they ventured to the Sicilian coasts to raid them, but in this case the invasion was prepared in the smallest details. In order to colonize Sicily the Arabs brought with them a large groups of subjugated and islamized nomadic marauders from all around the Caucasus, Asia Minor, and North Africa, i.e. the shepherd/nomadic tribes from Caucasus Albania and beyond Caspian Sea (Tajiks, Uzbeks, Zeibeks,Yuruks...), and North Africa (Berbers, Mameluks, etc.)[5], altogether with their families, women and children. The Albanians were lead to Sicily by their

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[5] Genetic researches also showed that the highest concentration of Haplogroup E3b, which is a branch of the "African" Haplogroup E, is found in today "Albania" and "Greece".

leader named Azeri Imer (this name is widely known even by today Albanian people). Palermo, the ancient capital of the Romeian theme of Sicily, was conquered on 21st of May 878, while Syracuse never recovered from devastation, and from then on became a minor center.

Then, after the fall of the last Christian strongholds, the island of Sicily was split between three Arab emirs. But, the Romeian Empire didn't renounce to retake back its territories. In 1042, after having defeated the Arabs and their Afro-Asian marauders in Sicily, Romeian forces went further into attacking also another rebelled province back in Macedonian Peninsula - the servant principalities (lat. *Regni Serviae*) of Matia, Raška, and Zeta. Thus, they have brought under their command these freshly subjugated and instantly by-force Re-Christianized Shiptar/Albanians, and transported them by ships on the continent, in order to involve them as auxiliary forces against the rebels. Accordingly - the Shiptar/Albanians first appearance in the historical records of the Romeian (i.e. *Byzantine*) sources is of the late 11th century. For their leader was appointed a Romeian *drougarios* (a military commander, from Macedonic "*Drugar*" - 'companion') George "the Maniac" (lat. *Georgiotis Maniaces* ca.1000-1043). He led the Caucasian Shiptar/Albanian marauders from Sicily into Macedonian Peninsula inland, in order to subjugate once again the rebelled northwestern Macedonian provinces (ruled by the above mentioned strategos Theophilos Erotikos).

When Maniaces brought these Afro-Asian Shiptar/Albanian marauders from Sicily to fight under the Romeian flag, they landed in two waves on the Adriatic eastern coast, in the Macedonian region of Matia (see also the homonymous river Mat in today "*Albania*"). First came the bulk of male Afro-Asian marauders, and then followed their families, women and children. But, under the leadership of George "the Maniac" they rebelled and turned against the imperial rule of Constantinople as well. However, in 1043 George "the Maniac" and his new personal army were defeated after they clashed in battle near Solun with troops loyal to emperor Constantine IX. His goat-herders marauder 'army' was no match for professional military formations, and his mischief wasn't forgiven. Even though initially successful Maniakes was killed during the melee after receiving a fatal wound (according to the Psellus'

account). As highly unreliable the Romeians dismissed these Shiptar/Albanian marauders, and, as they were incapable to return anywhere without naval support - they requested from

the local Macedonians and Vlachs to let them stay on their land as serv-shepherds and cattle-herders.

CORPUS

SCRIPTORUM HISTORIAE

BYZANTINAE.

EDITIO EMENDATIOR ET COPIOSIOR,

CONSILIO

B. G. NIEBUHRII C. F.

INSTITUTA,

AUCTORITATE

ACADEMIAE LITTERARUM REGIAE

BORUSSICAE

CONTINUATA.

———

MICHAEL ATTALIOTA.

———

BONNAE

IMPENSIS ED. WEBERI

MDCCCLIII.

Above: **Michael Ataliota chronicle "Istoria", 1853 edition**

They were finally permitted to settle under the Mt. Raban and near the then city of Belgrad (today "*Berat*" in today "*Albania*"), and from then on they are known as "*Rabanasi*", then after as "Arabanasi/Arbanasi" among the local Macedonian Peninsula indigenous people (Turks justifiably call them "*Arnavut*" - 'those who never returned' in Turkish-corrupted Arabic).[6]

Caucasian features of the Shiptar/Albanians were clearly noted by the British ethnographer Henry Skene in 1848: "*The tribe(s) of the Ghegs and Mirdites are of lofty stature and athletic frame; and their swarthy complexion and black eyes still retain the characteristics of their*

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[6] Recount from Michael Ataliota chronicle: "Historia, Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae. Impensis ed. Neberi, Bonnae" http://www.documentacatholicaomnia.eu/
See also "Giorgio Maniace" by Giampiero Novello.

Caucasian origin. … The Toskides are the most handsome of Albanians. They have noble features, with fair hair and blue eyes, indicating the mixture of Georgian blood… They are supposed to have derived their name from Toxidæ mentioned by Chardin as inhabiting Mingrellia. … The women of the Tosk tribe are remarkable for their dutty, like those of Georgia… They are called Arvaniti by the Greeks, and Arnaut by the Turks, both names being derived, along with that of Albanians, from the (Latin!) '*Albanes*', *an ancient people of the shores of the Caspian Sea… In their own language they call themselves Skipetar, mentioned by the Armenian geographers as inhabiting a territory near the Caspian.*"

In avail of Henry Skene testimony is the statistic data from Turkish archives which confirm that in few resettlement campaigns they imported to Balkans some 400,000 Caucasian Albanians, Uzbeks and Ziebeks, and some 100,000 Chechens and Circassians.

With the arrival of the Turks in Europe in 14th century, they brought the second wave of these mixed marauders from Asia and Africa. In the form of paramilitary gangs or "*Bashibozouks*" ('rotten heeads'[7] in plain Turkish, i.e.'*the irregulars*', anglicized: *Bashi-bazouks*)[8], the Turks gathered next contingents of worst ravagers (in the very same fashion as the Arabs and Romeians did it before them) from all around and from all different tribes – from Tajikistan in central Asia, till northern Africa *Berbers* and *Mameluks*.[9] Many of these *Mameluks* before they were sent to Balkans were actually brought in the first place as captured children from the Balkans (those same Caucasian Shiptar/Albanians that were used few centuries before by Arabs and Romeians; then from the mongolian Bulgar settlers from lower Danube; and Macedonians), and as warrior-slaves were used by the Turks for military campaigns in north Africa. Although the African *Mameluks* and *Bashibozouks* were purchased and treated as Turkish property, their status was above ordinary slaves, who were not allowed to carry weapons. Famous Turkish historian and traveller Evlya Chelebi also mentioned that the Shiptar/Albanians are from Caucasus. He also wrote that he personally heard this from some Shiptar/Albanians themselves. Still, it remains as fact that little or nothing was known about them previously to 11th century and their occupation of parts of Epirus and Matia regions in eastern Macedonian Peninsula.

As from antiquity (Gauls and Triballi) and until the end of the 19th century, these warrior-slaves and mercenaries had become the dominant element in the military campaigns. In the Turkish army they further developed into feared elite *Janissaries* troops. *Janissaries* were rised and formed from non-Turkish, literally kidnapped healthy children – captured by force from their families explicitly for this purpose (the horrendous "Blood Tax" practiced by Turks in occupied territories). But, it always turned out that employing foreigners and brigand mercenaries was a double-edged sword. This highly unreliable motley crews and their frequent rebellions were equally and disastrously felt throughout the ages by the Macedonic kings, as well as the Roman and Turkish invaders.

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[7] başı
https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=tr&tl=en&text=ba%C5%9F%C4%B1
bozuk
https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=tr&tl=en&text=bozuk
[8] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bashi-bazouk
[9] A military cast descended from Berber, Turkish, Mongol, and Circassian slaves in Egypt; through French *mameluk*, from Arabic *mamlūk* (passive participle used as a noun meaning 'slave'), from *malaka* 'possess'. The term is most commonly used to refer to Muslim slave soldiers and Muslim rulers of slave origin.
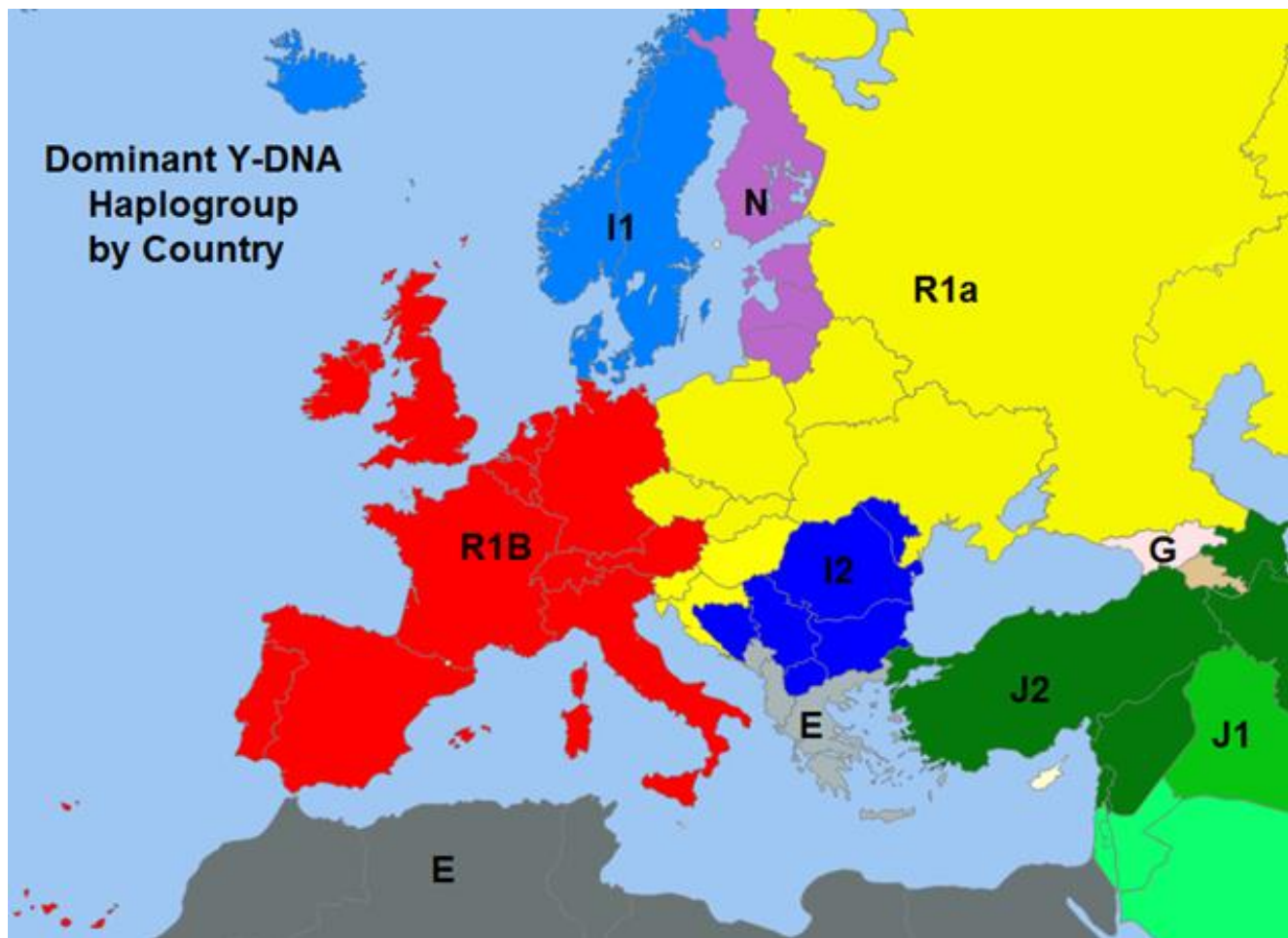
Above: **in alphabetic order the genetic Haplogroups (mutations) trace back in space and time the origins of the modern nations. The oldest European Haplogroup (15,000-10,000 BCE according to genetic researches made by A.Klyosov and other geneticists) is found in the Macedonian Peninsula and Scandinavia, and that's the Proto-Aryan Haplogroup I. Thenafter the Haplogroup I from the Macedonian Peninsula migrated northward, following the great conveyer belt of the Neolithic Age known as the "Amber Road" (thus descending in I1, I2, and later N variations). The Aryan Haplogroup R1 mutation shaped later (around 5000 BCE) along the "Amber Road" settlements in central and eastern Europe (with later R1a and R1b variations).**

The Haplogroup E, although much older in absolute than the Haplogroups I and/or R1, is a much later arrival from north Africa (the Danaans i.e. "*Greeks*" in the 12-11th century BCE and mixed Afro-Caucasian Mameluks/Uzbeks/Ziebeks i.e. "*Shiptar/Albanians*" as of the 12th century)

Macedonian kings Ptolem II Keran (lat. *Ptolemy Ceraunus*) and Antioch Hierax were killed by them, as well as many Romans who perished after purchasing them from the Arabs in the 11th century.

The chaos inherited by the Crusades was utterly devastating. Ex-Romeian provinces of Epirus Nova and Epirus Vetus, and the late Romeian theme of Dyrrhachion (so called after the city of the same name, present *Dürres*)[10] became the semi-autonomous Archontia[11] of Arbanon (or '*Arvanon*', Latin: *Arbanum*) within the Romeian Empire (1190-1204), and the Despotate of Epirus (1205-1255). The Archontia was established in 1190 by the native archon Progon in the region surrounding Krusha (today '*Kruja*'), to the east and

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[10] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dyrrhachium_(theme)

[11] 'Archontia' - the area of an archon's jurisdiction (Romeian title of a specific public office, a provincial governor): https://archive.org/details/the-oxfrod-dictionary-of-byzantium-vol.-1-oup-1991

northeast of Venetian territories. The region was allotted to Venice after the 4th crusade in 1204, but they could only impose their rule in and around Corfu and Dyrrhachion. The city was recaptured in 1215 by Theodore Angelus, the despot of Epirus. After the death of Dimitar (Lat. *Demetrius*), the last ruler and Panhypersebastos[12] of Arbanon Archontia, it was successively controlled by the Despotate of Epirus, and, from 1235, by the Empire of Nicaea.

The Turks didn't learn the lesson from their predecessors, and they meet the same ill fate from these half-savage bands of marauders at the beginning of the 19th century.

The *Bashibozouks*, *Mameluks*, and later *Zeibek-bashibozouks* phenomenon endured for nearly 1000 years, from the 9th to the 19th centuries. Then finally these marauders were

taken over by the western powers and they were reused against their former Turkish masters and then after were even politically promoted into "Frankenstein nations", actually new colonies. As it happened, with the dissolution of Turkish Empire, from these "Bashibozouks", "Mameluks", "Zeibeks", "Uzbeks" and "Arbanasi/Arvanasi", the western powers (Britain, Italy, Austro-Hungary and Russia) carved the 19th century "new nations" in the Macedonian Peninsula. Accordingly, they changed and Latinized their old Arab and Turkish names into "*Greeks*", "*Bulgarians*", "*Serbs*", and ultimately into "*Albanesi/Albanians*", i.e. '*the people of dawn-land*' in plain Italian, from "*Alba*"- 'dawn' (as the new Shiptar/Albanian "nation" was on the east side of the Adriatic Sea, where accordingly observed from the west the sun rises).

But, the Shiptar/Albanians of today stubbornly continue to call themselves *Shqiptare*, their country *Shqiperia*, and their language *Shqip*.[13] These terms came into use at the end of the 19th century, and were officiated at the beginning of the 20th century, with the Austro-Hungarian/Italian intervention in creating of this artificial nation. The very term "*Shqipoj*" originated from the Italian/Latin word <u>excipiō</u>[14] – 'taken out, (to) take out', which matches the Albanian *sh-* ("de-, ex-") + *kap* ("grab, catch, grip"), hence "outfold, let out; skip" meaning; as in shkep, shkabë, meant for the 'outlaw(s)'. Even the recent claim that the *Shqip* means "*Eagle*" (because of the Byzantine 2-headed eagle they adopted as "their" flag in 20th century) – inevitably leads to a non-Albanian origin – Latin: *capys* - 'bird of prey', Russian:

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[12] "*Pan-Upper Sevastos*" – 'Above-all-venerable', a Romeian court title, from the imperial root-word "*Sevastos*" (comparable to Latin *Augustus*) - "majestic", "great" or "venerable".See the Crimean city of Sevastopol for example.

[13] Even this term is not theirs. It descends from Latin *excipere* -'taking out, seizing', as the Shiptar/Albanians were first 'seized' and taken out from their Caucasian homeland by the Arabs, then they were seized by the Romeians, and then after by their Turkish masters; hence, from Latin "*excipere/excipertar*" it transformed into corrupted "*Shqipetar/Shiptar*".

[14] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/shqipoj#Albanian
https://www.etymonline.com/word/except?ref=etymonline_crossreference

kobets i.e. *kóbec* - 'falcon', Romanian: *scaba* - 'white-tailed eagle, sea eagle', etc.[15] This exonym was plainly accepted by the Shiptar/Albanians as their "native ethnonym", even if it's not, and almost in identical form by the neighboring indigenous ethnicities across the Macedonian Peninsula too, and the vernacular term "*Shiptar*" is used both for the people (as '*Shiptari*') and their Romance/Italic language (as '*Shiptarski* ').[16] However, this exonym of theirs indistinctively resembles their Asian origin, but not from the word root but from the Uralo-Altaic suffix "-ar", alike *Bulg-AR*, *Hung-AR*, *Magy-AR*, etc. – thus '*Shipt-AR* ', which they added to their new Latin-European "Albanian" name.

Western-Latinized foreigners indistinctively call them only '*Albanians*' (Eng.), '*Albanesi*' (Ita.), '*Albaner*' (Germ.); also '*Arnavut*' (Turk.), '*Arnauti*' (Mkd.), '*Arbanasi*' (Serb.), '*Alvanoi*' (Gr.); the country *Albania*, *Albanien*; and *Arnavutluk*, *Arbania*, and *Alvania*. The language is thus called *Albanian*, *Albanese*, *Albanisch*, *Arnautski*, *Arbanashki*, and *Alvaniki* respectively. All these words are exonym terms, i.e. completely foreign to them and to Macedonian Peninsula whatsoever (same like the term "*Indians*" which is completely estrange to the indigenous populations of America).

However, to this day the descendants of this originally Afro-Asian variety of tribes live in Sicily, Calabria, and today European "*Albania*", "*Greece*" and Turkey – a mixture of Turkish Bashibozouks and ex-Janissaries (military corps of warrior-slaves made from kidnapped

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[15] The same "outlaw" definition for the Shiptar/Albanians we find in the Turkish word "*Kachak*" - from the Turkish *kaçan* and/or *kaçak*, meaning runaway, fugitive: https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=tr&tl=en&text=ka%C3%A7 an

There's even a TV movie on the subject: https://www.imdb.com/title/tt3418430/
[16] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%C5%A1iptarski

young Christian boys who were forcibly converted to Islam).[17] Thus, it is nothing strange that the another Turkish term for Shiptar/Albanians is 'Al-Arnaut', which according to Turkish language it means "those who never came back". On their path from Caucasus they were forcibly converted and changed their religion at least 4 times – first they were Christianized (there's still the Albanian Orthodox Church in the Caucasus), then Islamized in the 7/8 century and brought in Europe as marauders by Arabs, then again re-Christianized by the Orthodox Romeian Empire in the 11th century, and then finally Islamized again by Turks in the 15-19 centuries. And, there's also a large Catholic-assimilated portion of Shiptar/Albanians (once Vlachs) in today Albania and southern Italy.

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[17] Janissaries were gathered through the 'devširme' system - a tax in humans (enslaving) of non-Muslim boys, notably Anatolian and Balkan Christians; According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, "*in early days, all Christians were enrolled indiscriminately. Later, those from Albania, Bosnia, and Bulgaria were preferred.*"

Above: **1669 portrait of Arnavut Abdurrahman Abdi Paša, Hungarian National Museum; in the 17th century there was yet no "Shiptar/Albanians" whatsoever, back then these eastern bashibozouk bands were nicknamed by Turks "Arnavutluk"**

"Greek *Zeibekiko*" *i.e.* the "Eagle Dance" of Zeibeks, Uzbeks, Tajiks, and *Shiptar/Albanians*, originally from Tajikistan

To make a point of their Asian origin there's one very well preserved traditional feature, which these now ex-bashibozouks and Caucasian Albanians still perform – their characteristic bird-dance, originally called simply *Zeybek*, or *Zeibekiko* in today "Greece".[18] In this rather primitive dance, which has very poor or inexistent choreography, the performers basically jump high in order to emulate flight of a hawk or eagle. This dance has no particular steps, only certain bird-like figures and circular movements. It takes place in an area little surpassing one square metre and mostly consists of improvised irregular movements. Romantic Zeibek-bashibozouk songs related to this semi-dance are still popular in Shiptar/Albanian and "Greek" folk music.

Above: **the 20th c. "*Zeibekiko*" version of the Asia Minor Zeibeks "Eagle Dance", which emulates the flight of a hawk or eagle, as performed by a folk-dancer in today "Albania"**

But, the origin of this Shiptar/Albanian/Greek folk dance is neither in today "Albania", nor in "Greece", or Izmir in Asia Minor. The true origins of this semi-dance, as well as the origin of these people who brought it in Europe, are to be found back in the Far East - in Tajikistan, central Asia, and without any doubt underlines the far-east Shiptar/Albanian land of origin. As an ancient people in occidental China, the Tajiks today mainly live in the Tajik Autonomous region under Taxkorgan County in Kashgar area of Xinjiang. The "Eagle dance" is still a traditional folk dance of the Tajik people (as it is for the Frankenstein nations "Shiptar/Albanians" and "Greeks"), mainly for self-entertainment, and remained as such for the Zeibek/Uzbek bashibozouks, which brought it with them from central to Asia Minor. Further, it reached Europe when the Turks brought more of these Asian Tajik/Uzbek/Zeibek

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[18] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jo7jh5O9_bE ;   in Albania it lost its original name due to 20th century political Latinization, (i.e. "Albanization") of all the old terms. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeybeks

bashibozouks in the Macedonian Peninsula, and same as the peninsula, which was renamed into "*Balkans*", these Turkic bashibozouks were politically renamed into "*Albanians*" and/or "*Greeks*" in the 19th century.

Below: **the original "Eagle Dance" as performed in its Tajikistan homeland in China by a Tajik folk-dancer dressed in traditional clothes**[19]

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[19]https://www.google.com/search?q=tajik+eagle+dance&rlz=1C1CHZL_enMK750MK751&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiMgIGE4aHgAhXGD2MBHdQ9C4cQ_AUIDigB&biw=1366&bih=626#imgrc=FXh4_fV1G_2CDM: ;

http://english.ts.cn/Culture_History/content/2010-06/22/content_5053612.htm

Exercice des Zéibeks.

Salut de Constantinople.

Above: **a camp of Zeibek bashi-bozouks near Istambul, 19th century. These were the regime-sponsored 'field pirates' of the Ottoman empire, used for all kind of dirty jobs and covert operations of spreading terror over the autochthonous populations across the Turkish-occupied countries**

Next page: **In times of peace, and lacking of other wealthy prey, these irregular marauders often plundered their masters too. Then they were called in Turkish "*Kachak*" or "*Klephts*" – 'outlaws' and 'thiefs' respectively**

PENDAISON DE BACHI-BOUZOUKS

To return to the discorse of language, according to recent genealogical, archaeological, lingustic, and other contemplative researches, Proto-Indo-European (PIE, also known as Indo-Hittite) was spoken somewhere in the Macedonian Peninsula before the middle of the 6th millennium BCE. At that time the speech community began to break up in a complex, long-drawn-out, and genetically recoverable Indo-European process. Evidence has recently been accumulated showing that the Anatolian branch (Hittite) was the first of the known IE language to split off PIE (see Rieken 1999, Kloekhorst 2008:7-11). In fact, this had already been argued by many scholars (e.g. Sturtevant in the 1920's, Pedersen in 1938, Cowgill in 1974; compare Adrados 2007). Accordingly, it must be decided for every reconstructed feature of 'traditional' PIE whether it was present before Macedonic-Anatolian split off, or developed afterwards. Subsequently, it should be agreed on a common terminology for both stages, for which M. Gimbutas proposed the terms „Old Europe" and/or „Central Aegean Culture".
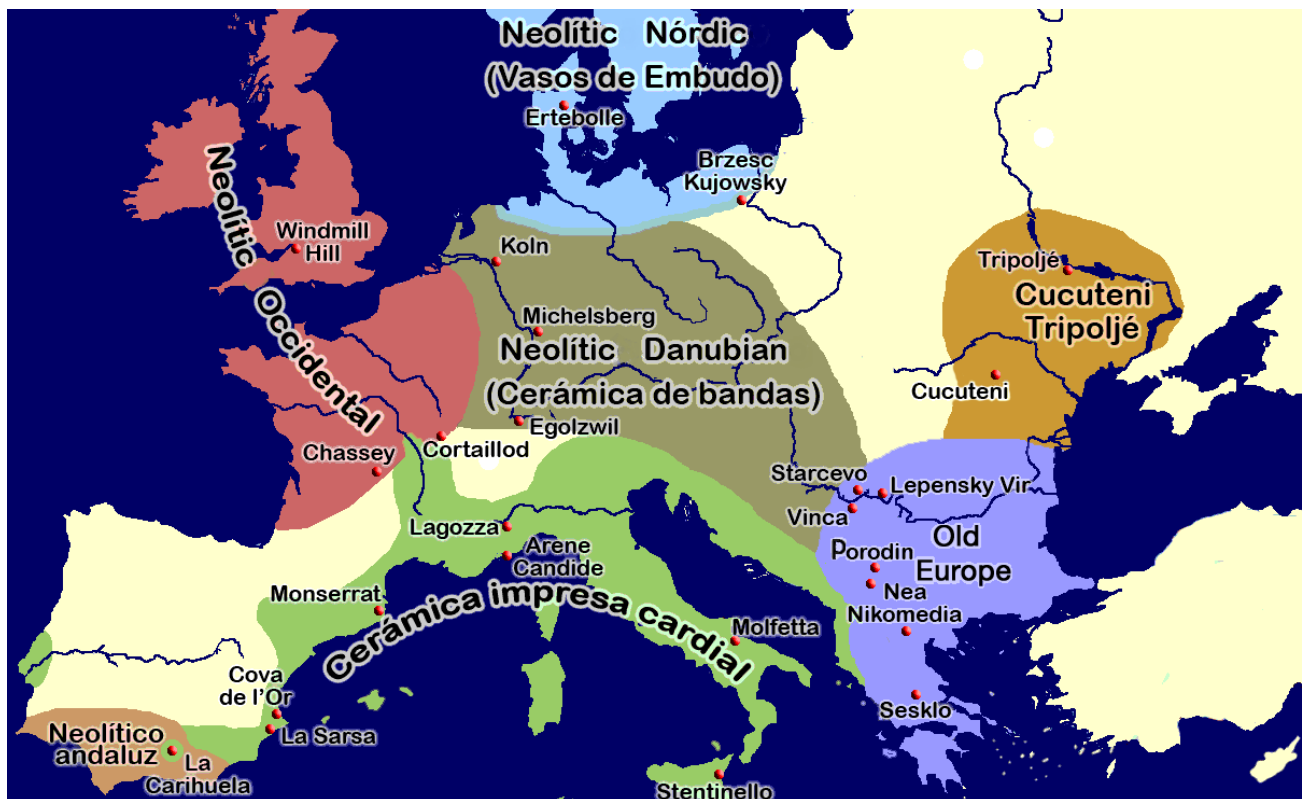
Regarding the classification of the Shiptar/Albanian language, as a Romance language it forms a separate new branch of Indo-European, belonging to the Satem group, and its late attestation makes it impossible for politically-biased linguistics to make confident statement on its genesis. Proto-Albanian language and its reconstruction are relatively new concepts developed by linguists. They denote a stage of development between common Indo-European and (contemporary) Shiptar/Albanian preceding the intensive linguistic contacts with Latin, when the Shiptar/Albanians arrived in the Macedonian Peninsula i.e."*Balkans*." Thus, the Proto-Albanian may be functionally compared to the notion of Late Proto-English in modern Germanic linguistics. This period before the 11th century remains unnamed, as the Proto-Albanian vocabulary and isoglosses are connected with a certain type of material and spiritual culture, and with a certain territory that doesn't correspond with the European region of modern Albania. There are serious reasons to believe that this territory did not coincide with the contemporary Albania (i.e. the ancient Macedonian coast of the Adriatic). On the contrary, numerous characteristics seem to confirm the original settling of Proto-Albanians far from the Balkans and Mediterranean in general (the absence of indigenous sea-faring terminology in Shiptar/Albanian; the preponderant majority of borrowed Italic, Turkic, and Macedonic words; the existence of Shiptar/Albanian-Italic bilateral isoglosses; and the total lack of Proto-Albanian toponyms in today Albania).

The most indicative and emblematic hint to this awail is the very name of one of the two major tribes of modern Albania, the "Gegs", which is simply a local onomatopoeia of 'gargle' (imitating the sounds made in the throat while washing it with water), a plain synonim for 'incomprehensible person'. This undeniable testimony reveals that the surrounding autochthonous population couldn't understand these Afro-Asiatic foreigners, that's why they called them "Gegs" (corrupted form of "*Gargles*").

The first scientific identification of the Shiptar/Albanian as Indo-European language was not established until relatively late by F. Bopp (1854). The details of the main correspondences of Albanian with Indo-European languages were elaborated by G. Meyer in the 1880's and 1890's. The fact is – Shiptar/Albanian was not established definitively as Indo-European until such a vocabulary was created and inserted for this newborn "nation" in the latter part of the 19th century, when certain Romance-Italic structural and lexical correspondences

were modified and packed-up in order to "demonstrate" the Indo-European character of this new language. Thus, through Gustav Meyer work it has been accepted that Shiptar/Albanian, because of some presumed earlier phonetical changes, like the reflection in /a/ of the short IE /o/ - pertains to the Northern European group of languages (?), and is in large measure distinct from the autochthonous languages in Macedonian Peninsula. This makes perfect sence, if we take in account that large majority of the Northern Europe populations (Goths, Germans, Finno-Ugrians, etc.) are of Asian origin too. The Shiptar/Albanian was finally included to the group of Satem languages, but with some particular developments of its own. Its early development stage it is considered to appertain to a transitional zone of the central Indo-European area, somewhere between Caucasus and Central Asia. Like the Germans, Bulgars, Magyar-Hungars, and other formerly Central Asian tribes, Caucasian Albanians (forced by the Arabs and Turks) followed the flow of migration that was initially triggered by the Mongolian invasions. The overall conclusion is that different waves of unacounted foreign migrations toward the Adriatic coast, via sea and across the Macedonian Peninsula, have taken place right before and after their contact with Romance-Italic speakers as from the first half of the 11th century.
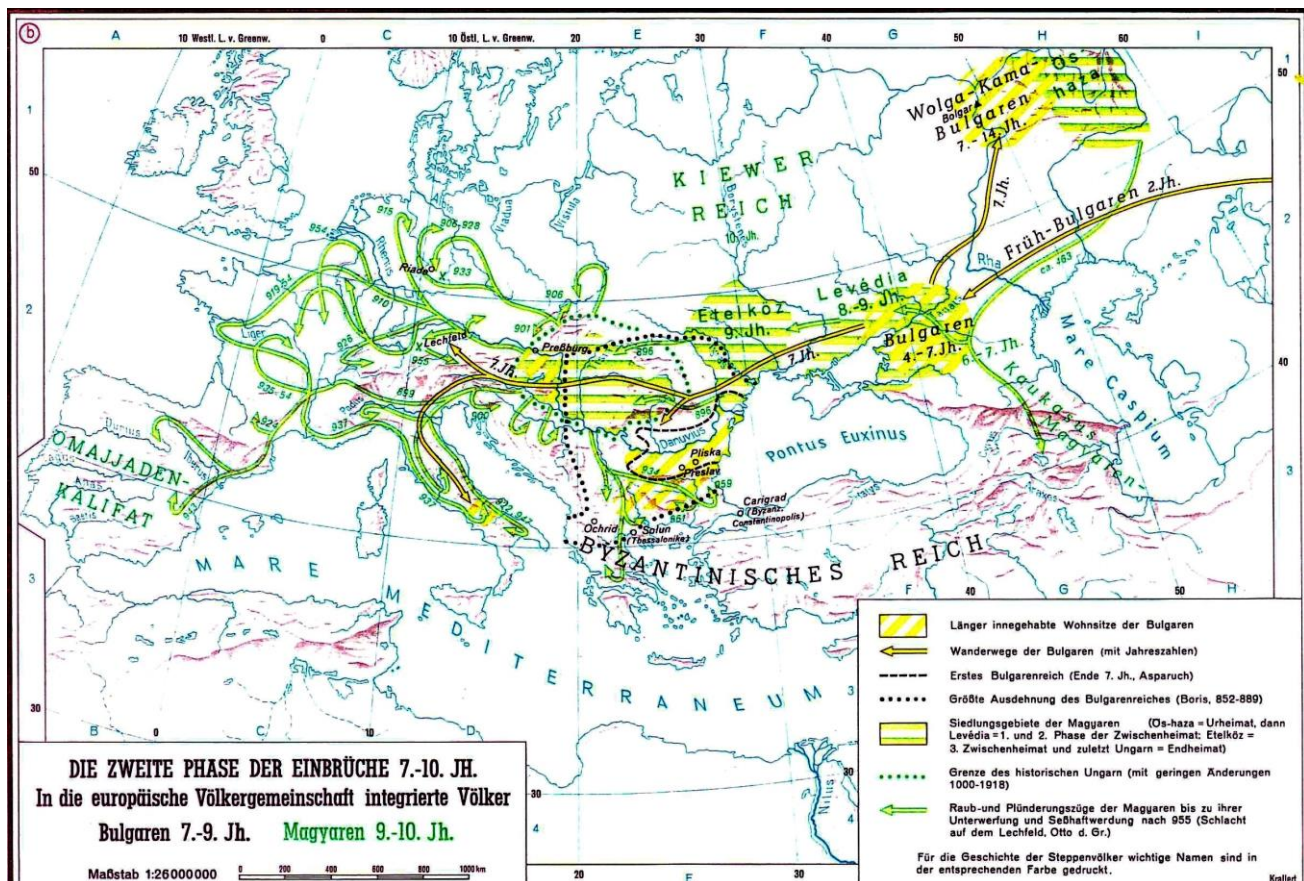
All this "scientific" adjustments were of course a result of the 19th century invention of the new Frankenstein nations in the "Balkans". However, all these thoroughly constructed new realities (of the new Shiptar/Albanian language and "nation") couldn't be effectuated without direct foreign military interventions at the beginning of the 20th century (the Balkan Wars and WW1). Any previous "autochthonous" hypothesis and Shiptar/Albanian "linguistic continuity" in the Balkans is totally absent, and lacks any degree of credible scientific support other than the political one.

Then, after "Albania" it was finally created in 1913, in the 50's of 20th century the new political "autochthonous theory" was introduced by the Albanian communist dictator Enver

Hoxha[20], who practically set a new course of the Shiptar/Albanian national doctrine. Thus, "Albanian" historiography developed in the second half of the 20th century. From then on through the systematic propaganda framework it was claimed and introduced on all levels the new paradigm – of the "Illyrian/Illyrians" as "the cradle of Shiptar/Albanian nation". Of course, this bizarre politically-produced claim was scientifically and promptly rebuffed. To put it simply – this claim couldn't be ascertained, as the scientific world has found no solid proof whatsoever that such a language ever existed.[21]
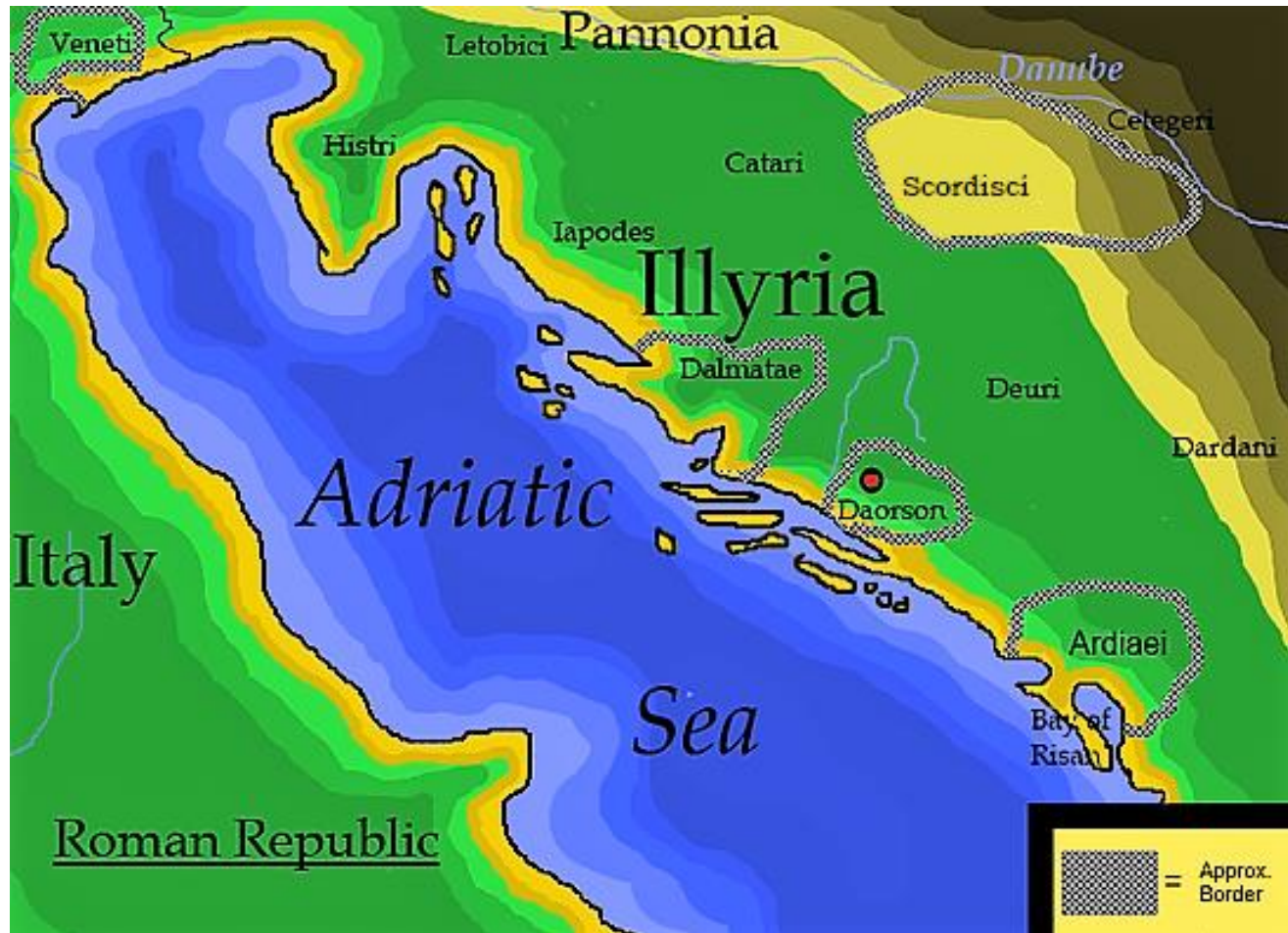
Above: **the Roman Republic province on the eastern coast of Adriatic Sea, named by Romans "Illyricum", a purely Latin exonym that has nothing in common with the autochtonous populations and territory that tries to describe**

Besides, the Latin term "*Illyrian*" until the 19th century was already used for other purpose and studied as something completely different – as Latin exonym for the Macedonic languages. Western schollars seriosly studied and examined the spoken "*Illyrian*" language and its grammar long before the creation of "Shiptar/Albanians", but among the Bosnians, Croatians, Czechs, Serbs, Macedonians, etc., later just to simply discard it indiscriminately this exonym of theirs, and politically replaced it (again!) with "*Slavic*"…[22]

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[20] http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/life-of-albania-s-bizarre-dictator-brought-to-english-audience-03-07-2016

[21] http://www.balkaninsight.com/al/article/austrian-scholars-leave-albania-lost-for-words

[22] "Principi elementari della Grammatica illirica: premessi al dizionario Italiano-latino-illirico"
https://books.google.mk/books?id=yu1JAAAAcAAJ&pg=PA1&lpg=PA1&dq=Principj+elementari+della+grammatica+illirica:+premessi+al+dizionario+italiano-latino-illirico%C2%BB&source=bl&ots=K4SfnIcJJ3&sig=ACfU3U1wzt45Y5Cj1tY1mbPf8rb

Thus, the appertaining group of languages to which the 20th century Shiptar/Albanian language was added, and is the last bastard member, is not the "*Illyrian*" nor "*Slavic*", but the *Romance* linguistic group. By definition *Romance* is "*the group of* (Latinized) *Indo-European languages descended from Latin, principally: Shiptar/Albanian, Vlach-Aromanian, Catalan, French, Italian, Moldavian, Ocuincitan, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish.*" Accordingly to its non-autochthonous and patchwork-political origin, the 19th century created Shiptar/Albanian language is a "Frankenstein" admixture of many different non-Shiptar/Albanian sources, but mainly from Latin (i.e. Romance-Italic). It was created out of the modern Italian and few other languages (Macedonic, Turkic, etc.). Even such particularities of the Italian language like the verb ending Past Participle "*-are*" of the verbs (as in Italian *Parlare*, *Volare*, *Fare*, etc.), which in corrupted Latin-Shiptar/Albanian also descended into the neuter past participle (used as a noun) as noun ending suffix "*-ore*" (like in "*Shkollore*"- school, "*Mishtore*"- meat-store, etc.) are fully respected.

Above: **the first "Shiptar/Albanian" currency (introduced in 1926) "*Frank*" was clearly Romance-bilingual, in Romance-Latin "Shqip/Albanian" script and Italian-Latin script; beside that, it was a borrowed foreign currency title – another embarrassing non-autochthonous fact that is now omitted as a fact for political reasons**

The number of non-Albanian words in Shiptar/Albanian is overwhelming. Even the most basic everyday words are borowings ("Po" – 'Yes' from Italian "Puo", "Jo" – '. In order to camouflage the non-Shiptar/Albanian origin of the borrowed words they were changed so much that it is now very difficult to ascertain their original form.[23] It is so corrupted that it is now very far indeed from Proto-Indo-European. The level of corruption of borrowed words from other languages is incredible, as for example in the Shiptar/Albanian corrupted term for "Stop", which is directly adopted from Macedonian. In plain Macedonian this phrase is

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Pn5ap2A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi-zszWvejgAhVLyoUKHVpHCUAQ6AEwB3oECAUQAQ#v=onepage&q=Principj%20elementari%20della%20grammatica%20illirica%3A%20premessi%20al%20dizionario%20italiano-latino-illirico%C2%BB&f=false

[23] The same alienation-linguistic policy is now ensued in Croatia, which changes and invents new words just to make bigger (political) distinction from the Serbian, despite the fact that "both" are actually one and the same language.

spelled "*Ne dale*"[24], but in Shiptar/Albanian it's converted into unrecognizable one-word "*Ndalesa*" (which by the way has no plausible root explanation, nor any etymological "*Shiptar/Albanian*" explanation). On contrary, Macedonian "*Dalje*" - 'further' is used as word for 'exit' in Shiptar/Albanian.[25] Or Italian "Verde" (which means 'green') - in Shiptar/Albanian is 'yellow', the word for "mother" is used for 'sister', or even (below is the example) the Shiptar/Albanian word for 'Paper' – as they don't have one, they use the Latin word 'Letter' which doesn't mean 'paper' at all, etc.

 Above: **a container for harvesting and reciclation of old Paper in Skopje, Macedonia. While in Macedonian we see the local correctly transliterated Latin word ('Hartija' in Cyrilic) for 'Paper'[26], that's not the case for supercorrupted artificial Shiptar/Albanian Romance idiom[27]**

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[24] from "*Ne*"- 'no' and "*Dalje*"- 'further, forward', thus "*Ne-dale*" - 'not-further' in plain Macedonian, hence Shiptar/Albanian "*Ndalesa*" - 'stop'.

[25] https://translate.google.com/#sq/en/dalje - compare to Macedonian: https://translate.google.com/#mk/en/dalje

[26] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=carton

[27] https://www.britannica.com/topic/Romance-languages

The forgotten Chinese origins of the Shiptar/Albanian language

Today "Shiptar/Albanian" is undeniably another copy-pasted Romance language (which underlines its non-Balkanic origin), but is intentionally feigned not to be, in order to forge the "*autochthonous origin of Shiptar/Albanians*", and is unnaturally presented and simulated as "*Pelasgian*" or "*Illyrian*", which is unscrupulous linguistic sham by all means. Today modern Shiptar/Albanian is composed mainly of Latin or profoundly Latinized words. Staggering 90 percent of the lexical fund of this artificial idiom are words taken from other languages, and most of its patchwork vocabulary are Latin-derived words. Out of 5140 studied words Romance (Latin) element is the most present, found in some 1420 borrowed words; Mongolo-Turkic in 1180 words; so called "*Greek*" within 840 words; and the rest 540 words are of the Macedonic provenance. Some 400 words are even found to be of African origin.[28] Even the very word with which they identify themselves and "their" language is not theirs. As already mentioned in the text above (p.18), the "*Shqipoj*" (first-person singular past tense *shqipova*, participle *shqipuar*) descends from the Latin "*excipiō*" – 'taken out, (to) take out', and was meant to describe the '*outlaw* '.[29] But, despite the obvious and undeniable appertaining to the Romance group of languages, Shiptar/Albanian is obstinately pretended not to be a Romance language.

On the other side if there ever was some different, or previous Caucasian original Shiptar/Albanian idiom, it has been lost long ago, due to their centenial nomadic way of life. The very few distinctively attested words of Caucasian origin that are found both in today Chechen and Shiptar/Albanian are respectively: "*Nana/Nene*"- mother; "*Ber/Bir*"- child; "*Lam/Mal*" [metathesis] - 'mountain'; "*Korta/Kryetar*"- head; "*Aze/Ze*"- sound, voice; "*Lajg/Luge*"- spoon; etc.

Thus, the Shiptar/Albanian language it might have borrowed IE-sounding words, but its basic structure and syntax are more similar to Chechen and Urdish than to any IE language. The *Shkipetars* (as the „*Albanians*" of Europe call themselves) today speak a language that has lost most of its original Caucasian vocabulary. One undeniable Asiatic feature that they didn't lost yet is the strong nasal occlusive pronunciation of the initials and finals (the strongly accentuated *Mb*, *Ñd* and *Ñg* sounds), and strong monosyllabic articulation – a heritage of their distant pass, when they were still close neighbors of Chinese people. The fact is that the Shiptar/Albanian, same like the Chinese, in all its dialects is basically monosyllabic language, and unmistakably reveals its central-Asian origin. Even if the large majority of the today words in the Shiptar/Albanian language are borrowed from the polysyllabic Latin, they are typically distorted in monosyllabic fashion. The simpliest example are the numbers, which are directly borrowed from Italian and are originally polysyllabic (*u-no*, *du-e*, *tre*, *qva-tro*, *cin-que*, *se-i*, etc.) – in the Shiptar/Albanian corrupted form they regressed into monosyllabic: *nyo*, *dy*, *tre*, *katr*, *pes*, *jash*, etc. One of the very few exclusively Chinese words that survived until today in the Shiptar/Albanian vocabulary is "*shumë*" - 'many, much'[30]

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[28] 'Maps and Politics' by H. R. Wilkinson, Liverpool, 1951.

[29] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/shqipoj#Albanian
https://www.etymonline.com/word/except?ref=etymonline_crossreference

[30] https://chinese.yabla.com/chinese-english-pinyin-dictionary.php?define=%E6%95%B0%E7%9B%AE+

There's also the undeniable fact of their very own name, since the Shiptar/Albanians call themselves "*Shqipetar*". This name in its origin is maybe Indo-European, but contains the Ural-Altaic suffix "-ar". Much like "Khaz-AR", "Av-AR", "Magy-AR", "Bulg-AR", "Hung-AR", "Tat-AR" —> "Shqipt-AR". Taken together with the Shiptar/Albanian toponyms on the territory of the former Caucasian Albania, the Asian suffix of "*Shqiptar*" becomes more plausible.

Another characteristic usance which they brought with them in Europe, that in unexpected but rather simple way shows their central-Asian origin, is the traditional grotesque way of "sitting", i.e. squatting, which is common practice of all Asiatic people across the whole Asian continent (in China for example). Carried by Caucasian Albanians (under Turks) and other Asiatic subgroups that migrated toward Europe - it spread also among the ethnic Macedonian populations across the Macedonian Peninsula, and is largely emulated in the Eastern Europe (Russia, Ukraine, etc.) as well.

Left and below: **comparing the typical Asiatic squat-way of "sitting" among Shiptar/Albanians (early 20th c. Shiptar/Albanian child),** and below**: Shiptar/Albanian elders and folklore band below** (on the next page)**, and Chinese people waiting for the bus after work**

And at the end, one such a banal thing, as their innate and absolute physiological disability to support any kind of alcoholic beverage underlines unmistakably their Asian origin, utterly eliminating any doubt about it.[31]

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[31] It is a common knowledge the fact that the autochthonous Asian and American populations have developed much lower level of resistance toward Alcoholic beverages than the Europeans.

Creation of the *Shqip* (*Shiptar /Albanian*) alphabets. "*Vithkuqi*" alphabet, "*Elbasan script*", Arabic-Turkish alphabet, and Turkish-Latin alphabet

Alike the mixture of people for which it was created, the first scriptures and the alphabets made for them have no "Shiptar/Albanian" origin whatsoever. The only authentic Albanian script and literacy was the one from their Caucasian homeland. Referred to as "*Ałuanic girn e*", which means "Aghuanic alphabet/writing" in Armenian[32], it was created in the late 4th or early 5th century AD by the King Pharnavaz I (ფარნავაზი) of Kartli (Iberia). Examples of the Caucasian Albanian alphabet were found in the 1940s and 1950s in the form of short inscriptions on a stone altar post, and on candlesticks, tiles and vessels. In 2003 a longer text on a palimpsest was found in St. Katherine's Monastery on Mt.Sinai in Egypt.
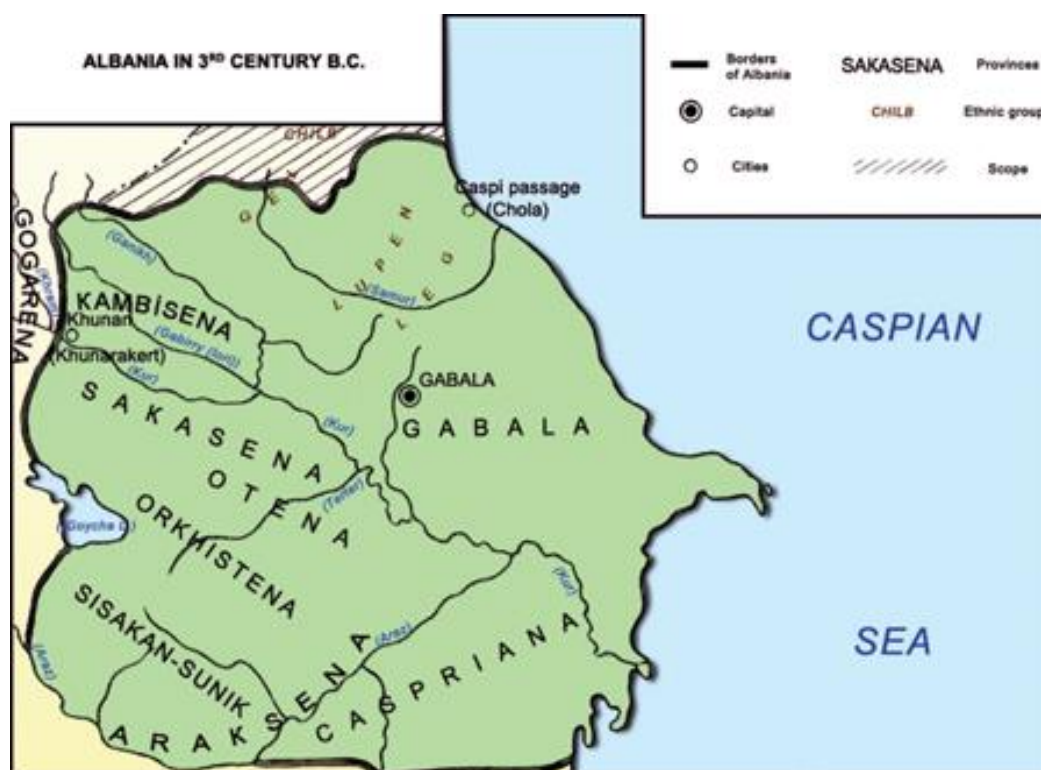
Today in the modern Shiptar/Albanian there is a little of everything, yet it resembles nothing else in the form of the original language. All the words that it had borrowed from Italian (most of it), Arab, Turkish, and/or Macedonian, have also lost much of their original pronunciation, and every introduced foreign word had become so "*Albanian*" that its origin can hardly be suspected. A number of politically motivated scholars have even proposed a hypothesis that the modern Shiptar/Albanian language descended from Illyrian.[33] However,

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[32] The name "Albania" is Latin for "mountaineous land" too.

[33] Because of their completely foreign and many different origins, the ethnogenesis of Shiptar/Albanians was unresolved question among the very Shiptar/Albanian scholars until the 1950s. But then the communist dictator Enver Hoxha declared a new national guideline - that "their origin was Illyrian (and/or even Pelasgian!)", and no one dared to participate in any further discussion of the question. By this means a virtual world was created in which Shiptar/Albanians lived within the propaganda framework of the part and of the literary, artistic and academic works, which pervaded schools, libraries, cinemas, theaters and exhibitions.

"*Illyrian language*" data, consisting mainly of hydronyms, toponyms, and personal names (of dubious and disputed etymology), and appearing in no inscriptions, proved utterly insufficient to sustain any plausible identification of linguistic affinities. Today linguistics doesn't have even one positively attested word that could be surely claimed as "Illyrian". The total lack of credible evidence that such a language and/or people ever existed only confirms the fact that the exonym "*Illyria*" remains what it has always been – a non-autochthonous Roman-administrative designation (an exonym) of the region along the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. Which actually, happened to be much norther than the 20th century politically-created "*Albania*"

In the same awkward way like the language, the very beginnings of the Shiptar/Albanian alphabet and literature are accordingly non-Albanian. The oldest evidenced written sentence in the Shiptar/Albanian language (but not script!) is "Formula e paleximit" ("*Formula for communion*"). This sentence written in a version of Latin was translated from Latin language, to yet unknown 15th century vulgar-Latinized idiom that had no name yet, on 8th of November 1462 by the Montenegrin Pavle Angelich, whom the today Shiptar/Albanians have albanized with the name "*Pal Engjelli*". This was the very first precursor of the then yet inexistent "Shiptar/Albanian" language, and the correspondent version of the Latin script which was yet to be arranged for the illiterate no-name nation, an entity which was nowhere to be found in the 15th century.

The first ever book in Shiptar/Albanian, with corrupted Macedonic title: "*Meshari*"[34] ("The Book of Thoughts"), is a manual for religious sermons which dates from 1555. It was written by the Ivan Buzuk (a Christian Croatian with Turkish surname, shortened from "*Bashibozouk*" - 'irregular'), and was published in Montenegro. And as expected, the 20th century Shiptar/Albanian nationalists albanized him too, with the name '*Gjon Buzuku*'...

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34 From Macedonian noun "*Mečta*" i.e. verb "*Mečtae*", through corrupted Serbo-Croatian noun/verb "*Mashta*" - 'fantasy, imagination', thus the verb "*Mashtari*" - 'wishes, desires', till "Shiptar/Albanian" "*Meshari*".
https://sr.wiktionary.org/wiki/maštar

„Vithkuqi script" was the first ever recorded modern "Shiptar/Albanian" script. Also called "Büthakukye" or "Beitha Kukju" after the appellation applied to it by German Albanologist Johann Georg von Hahn. It was an alphabet invented for writing of the still inexistent Shiptar/Albanian language which was in fast development between 1825 and 1845, by Albanian scholar Naum Veqilharxhi[35], born Naum Panajoti Bredhi (a typical Macedonian name!).[36] In 1824 or 1825 he started the creation of a new alphabet for the new language. Though the script is sometimes erroneously claimed to be named after its inventor, as in Carl Faulmann's "Das Buch der Schrift", the alphabet's name is derived from Vithkuq, a village in Gorica (today "*Korçë*") region[37] in Aegean Macedonia, where Naum Veqilharxhi was born. Vithkuqi script was specifically designed to be as religiously neutral as possible, avoiding the duplication of Greek, Latin, or Arabic characters. It had a near-perfect correspondence between letters and phonemes, but lacked characters for modern Albanian "gj", "rr", "xh", and "zh". The script never took hold because of its inventor's premature death and because of the prohibitive costs of cutting new type for the invented characters. And, the western big powers looked for cheaper Latin solution. Nevertheless, a number of documents using this script were published in the late 19th century. The script was eventually overwhelmed by the Macedonic, Arabic, and Latin scripts that had been designed to supplant, the latter becoming the official one in 1909.

Vithkuqi	Modern	Vithkuqi	Modern	Vithkuqi	Modern	Vithkuqi	Modern	Vithkuqi	Modern	Vithkuqi	Modern
ꟸ ᵃ	A a	ꭚ ꭚ	V v	ℓ ℓ	TH th	ℓ ℓ	N n	ϕ ϕ	T t	ꟻ ꟻ	X x
ℯ ℯ	Ë ë	ꭞ ℓ ℓ	B B b	ꞷ ꭃ	Z z	ꝗ η	NJ nj	ꭟ ꭃ	F f	� ꭗ	E e
ʒ ɩ	I i	Ꝫ ꝫ	G g	ꭃ ꭃ	K k	ꝫ ꭗ	P p	ꭓ ꭓ	H h	ꭶ ꭗ	LL ll
ꝍ ᵒ	O o	ꭓ. ꭓ.	J j	ꭗ ꭗ	Q q	ꭟ ꭟ	R r	ꭗ ꭗ	H h		
ꭚ ꭚ	U u	ꭞ ꭞ	DH dh	ꭚ ꭚ	L l	ꭚ ꭚ	S s	ꭗ ꭗ	C c		
ꭚ̇ ꭚ̇	Y y	ꭲ ꭲ	D d	ꝫ ꝫ	M m	ꭚ ꭚ	SH sh	ꭃ ꭃ	Ç ç		

Above: **the first modern Shiptar/Albanian script, "*Vithuqi*"**

Next was the "Elbasan script", named after the Turkish-founded city of Elbasan, where it was invented, and it was used mainly in the area of Elbasan and Belgrad (today *Berat*), and it is actually the oldest original script based on non-borrowed original script that was used to write in the Shiptar/Albanian idiom. Its characteristics show erratic but distinctive Caucasian Albanian alphabet shape of the symbols/letters, used back in their original homeland on the Caucasus Mountains. Some of the letters appear to have been inspired by Septuagint and/or Glagolitic forms, but the majority are simingly Caucasian-like. With the exception of a short 15th century Easter Gospel transcript in Latin, it was the oldest work of Shiptar/Albanian Christian Orthodox literature, and the oldest Orthodox Bible translation into modern Shiptar/Albanian. The name of Papa Totasi is written on the cover's verso with the same ink as the text. For this reason and since there are no other indicators on a

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[35] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naum_Veqilharxhi

[36] See examples: Panajot Ginoski (1842-1886), Panajot Chorovski, etc.
https://mk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Панајот_Гиноски
https://www.natureworldnews.com/tags/panajot-chorovski

[37]https://mk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%93%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B0_(%D0%90%D0%BB%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%98%D0%B0)

different author, the work is attributed to him. It contains mainly Latin and Turkish loans, and 21 loans from the Biblical Septuagint (the language the manuscript was translated from). However, due to its so limited use (only for the mentioned Gospel transcription) the "Elbasan Script" remained a disfunctional isolated attempt, and never became a literature script nor it is known to have been used by someone else.

Above: **"Elbasan" Shiptar/Albanian script**

On contrary, the original Caucasian Albanian alphabet, which is also known as the *Old Udi* script, was used by the Albanians back in their Caucasian homeland, and by the speakers of a northeast Caucasian languages who lived in parts of what is now Azerbaijan and Daghestan. The alphabet was mentioned in some early sources, and was rediscovered in 1937 by professor Ilia Abuladze in an Armenian language manuscript dating from the 15th century.[38] It was found in an Armenian grammar text dating to the 15th century, side by side with various other alphabets such as Armenian, Hebrew, Georgian, Coptic, Syrian and Arabic. It is a very early Albanian Lectionary which celebrates the church calendar, making it one of the earliest Lectionaries that exists in the world today.[39]

The disappearance of the Caucasus Albanian state and its written script occurred over several centuries, due to various political and religious influences in the region. After the islamization (7-11th centuries) Albanian sacred and liturgical documents were burned or destroyed as heresy. Consequently, the original Albanian alphabet, so closely identified with the church, slowly disappeared from use. Under their new Arab masters large part of these original Shiptar/Albanians turned nomads again, and reached as far as the shores of Sicilly and Balkans for first time.

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[38] https://www.pinterest.es/pin/150237337553291121/

[39] https://www.unicode.org/L2/L2011/11296r-n4131r-caucasian-albanian.pdf
https://azer.com/aiweb/categories/magazine/ai113_folder/113_articles/113_zaza_script_ashes.html

alt [a]	bet [b]	gim [g]	dat [d]	eb [e]	zarl [z]	eyn [eː]	zhil [ʒ]
tas [t]	cha [tɕ']	yowd [j]	zha [ʐ]	irb [i]	sha [ˤ]	lan [l]	inya [nʲ]
xeyn [x/χ]	dyan [dʲ]	car [ts']	jhox [dʐ]	kar [k']	lyit [lʲ]	heyt [h]	qay [q]
aor [ɒ]	choy [tɕ]	chi [tʃ']	cyay [ts']	maq [m]	qar [q']	nowc [n]	dzyay [dʑʲ]
shak [ʃ]	jayn [dʑ]	on [o]	tyay [tʲ']	fam [f]	dzay [dz]	chat [tʃ]	pen [p']
gheys [ɣ]	rat [r]	seyk [s]	veyz [v]	tuwr [t']	shoy [ɕ]	iwr [ə]	cyaw [ts']
cayn [ts]	yayd [w]	piwr [p]	kiw [k]		[u]		[y]

Above: **the first original Shiptar/Albanian script**

Below: **comparing the symbols of Shiptar/Albanian with other Cauasian alphabets**[40]

Albanian	Georgian	
ა	ე	y
Ҧ	ჶ	č
ገ	ჲ	i
�ლ	ს	s
ქ	ჭ	w
ⴓ	ⴓ	p
ⴜ	ⴕ	b
ⴈ	ჯ	r
ⴍ	ⴓ⋅Ⴍ	o
ⴢ	ჼ	d
ⴒ	ⴒ	v
ⴓ	ⴤ	ɣ
ⴈ	╋	q
ⴚ	Ⴚ	h
ⴢ	ⴢ	m
ⴒ	ⴒ	č
ⴈ	ჰ	ch
ⴍⴒ	ⴍⴑ	u
ⴂ	ⴂ	e

Albanian	Armenian	
ℓ	ℓ	e
Ҽ	Ⴒ	ə
ⴈ	ⴈ	i
ⴒ	ⴒ	kh
ⴎ	ⴎ	z
ⴕ	ⴑ	t
ⴓ	ⴈ	r
ⴒⴒ	Ⴑ	s
╋	ⴕ	q
ⴑ	ⴑ	h

However, as the great majority of all these Caucasian and Asia Minor bashibozouk marauders were assembled from Mongolo-Turkic (Tajiks, Zeibeks, Uzbeks, etc.) and north-African origins (Arabs, Berbers, Mameluks, etc.), and as they all were islamized auxiliaries in Turkish military service, it was expected and indeed happened that the first widely accepted script by the Shiptar/Albaninas was a Turkish version of the Arabic alphabet (then official scripture of the Ottoman empire). Thus, the Arabic alphabet was also used by the Turkish authorities for the creation of the very first Shiptar/Albanian alphabet. Compiled in the middle of the 19th century this first Shiptar/Albanian/Arabic alphabet it didn't include all the phonemes of the future modern Shiptar/Albanian language. But it had several advantages because the 28 consonants and three diacritics of the Arabic graphemes (on consonants "dh", "th", and the vowel "ë") have offered the opportunity to begin writing in Shiptar/Albanian with less difficulty. Known also as the "*Elifba alphabet*" it was the main writing system for the Shiptar/Albanian language during the time of the Ottoman Empire from 14th century to 1911. This Shiptar/Albanian variant of the Abjad Ottoman-Persian script was used to write the Shiptar/Albanian language, especially during the Baytaje poetry period, when the first primer for the Shiptar/Albanian language in Arabic script was published in 1861 in Istambul by Daut Boriçi, the leader of the Prizren League. The last version of the *Elifbaja alphabet* was compiled by the Moslem scholar Rexhep Voka (1847-1917). In order to eliminate ambiguity in the pronunciation of the Arabic script, he developed a customized Arabic alphabet consisting of 44 consonants and vowels, which he published in 1911. Tiranli Fazli then used this script to publish a thirty-two page grammar.

Right: **the first Shiptar/Albanian Arabic alphabet**[41]

[41] https://archive.org/details/AlbanianArabicAlphabet

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

رَبِّ يَسِّرْ وَلَا تُعَسِّرْ رَبِّ تَمِّمْ بِالْخَيْرِ

ا ء ب پ ت ت ث ج

چ ح خ خ د ذ ذ

ر ز س ز ش ش

ص ض ط ظ ظ ع

غ ف ق ك گ گ ك

ل ل م ن ن و

و ؤ ه ه و ؤ لا

ى ي
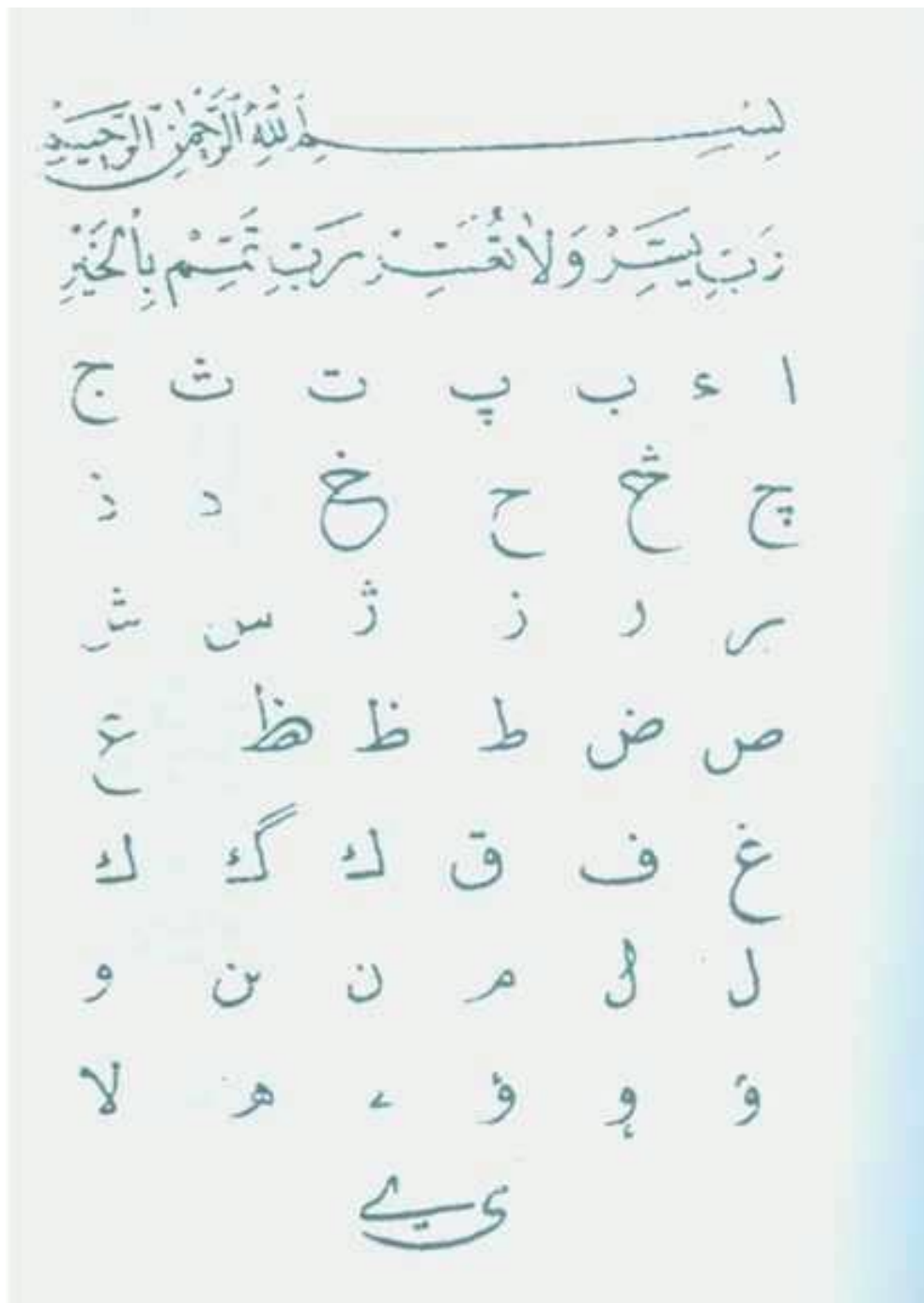
Only one Albanian newspaper at the time ever appeared in *Elifbaja*-Arabic script, and it lasted a brief period. However, the literature of Baytajes period ran in all territories where bashibozouk Shiptar/Albanians lived, within the Turkish empire and abroad. Shiptar/Albanian literature of baytajes words ran across ethnic Albanian areas, but also beyond, in different cities or tekkes where these learned Afro-Caucasian (future Shiptar/Albanians) were living and acting, such as Istanbul, Cairo, Beirut, Damascus, Baghdad, Tehran etc. Despite the fact that this so called "*Period of Baytajes*" lasted only two decades, it was surprisingly rich in literature achievements and characterized by facilitated adoption of numerous Oriental words, mostly in Arabic, because Arabic was the lingua franca of the Ottoman Empire in that time.[42] Many poets (now claimed as of Shiptar/Albanian origin) had made reputation in civilization of Turkish culture, unconscious of any "Shiptar/Albanian nation". They lacked any "national" conscience, as the very term

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[42] See: "Per historine e marredhenieve gjuhesore shqiptaro-persiane" by Jup Kastrati, and "Albanian Literature written in the Arabic Alphabet" by Muhamed Mustafi.

and the foreign political project of the "*Shiptar/Albanian nation*" were yet to be invented and inserted by the western powers.

This first Arabic version of Shiptar/Albanian alphabet was very well accepted by all these Afro-Caucasian Shiptar/Albanians, also because it was a Semitic Afro-Asian script, with Oriental characteristics that were by all means much more familiar to their old Asian idiom (now completely forgotten) from their original Caucasian homeland. And above all – this Arabic version of "Shiptar/Albanian" script remains the very first historical alphabet conceived for the emerging new nation of "Albania" in the Macedonian Peninsula.

Then after, following the overall decline of the Ottoman Empire and growing influence of the western powers, this very first 19th century rather successful attempt for creation of the Shiptar/Albanian alphabet was abandoned. Today, for perfidious reasons, its existence is unjustifiably neglected and even denied by the modern 20th century politically-biased Shiptar/Albanian linguists and historians. In their desperate efforts to be presented as "autochthonous Europeans" they are rebranding and rewriting their own history, and any Middle East, African, and Asian connection is intentionally ignored. This political Mumbo-Jumbo linguistic imbroglio is largely supported and instructed by their western masters, and they have arranged the new timeframe, i.e. the subsequent introduction of the Latin alphabet version as a more politically-convenient date for the official "creation" of the first Shiptar/Albanian alphabet. The fervent and romantic "*Period of Baytajes*" was dropped, and is still blatantly ignored.

Thus, the first modern politically-correct Shiptar/Albanian alphabet, after the creation of this artificial statelet in the 20th century, was equally a work of non-Shiptar/Albanians. It was created by Macedonians and Vlachs (Latinized Macedonians), because, unlike the Shiptar/Albanians and Mongolo-Turkic Bulgars, they were the only autochthonous population in Macedonian Peninsula with long literate tradition. This second attempt to create a Shiptar/Albanian alphabet was finally made possible in the second half of the 19th century in Istanbul, where in November 1869 an assembly gathered for the creation of the first Latin Shiptar/Albanian alphabet. One of its key members was Kostadin Kristoforidhi (Latinized Macedonian, i.e. Vlach), and the main purpose of this assembly - supported by Austro-Hungary - was the creation of a unique "new" alphabet for the new Frankenstein nation. In January 1870 the assembly ended its work of the standardization of the alphabet, which was in Latin letters with Turkish diacritics.

Austro-Hungarian governmental commissar of the then occupied Serbia, Lajoš Thallóczy, a Magyar (also, *Ludwig von Thallóczy* or *Ljudevit Taloci*, born *Lajoš Stommer*, 1856-1916) was also ordered to intervene, and he largely collaborated in the manufacturing of this brand new alphabet for the new nation state. His experience was based on the previous alphabet books that Austro-Hungarian Empire printed for the elementary schools in occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina.

However, the initial plan for printing of this Shiptar/Albanian-Turkish-Latin alphabet never realized, because the Ottoman government obviously wasn't interested to cover the expenses for the primers and textbooks that were nothing more than merely an equal copy of the already existing and brand new Turkish-Latin alphabet. And besides - there was already the adapted Arabic version of the Shiptar/Albanian alphabet that was previously in use, so the Turks logically refused the western-sponsored rebranding of the Turkish-Latin alphabet under yet another name. Thus, the totally ignorant negligence of the western neoimperialist wanabees showed its preponderant idiocy, and hampered for the time being the immediate implementation of their plans in branding and rebranding the "new" scripts and alphabets for the "Frankenstein nations" in Macedonian Peninsula.

Then again nine years later, in 1879, two brothers Saim and Naim Frasheri[43] finally formed a group for the publication of Shiptar/Albanian writings. Sami Frasheri, Koto Hoxhi, Paško Vasa (a Turkish *Pasha* of Macedonian descent) and Jani Vreto (of Latinized Macedonian, i.e. Vlachian descent) retook and adopted the Kostadin Kristoforidhi's "Istanbul Alphabet", mainly composed of Turkish-Latin letters. In 1904 they finally published the first Latin 'Albanian Dictionary' of Kostadin Kristoforidhi, after the "author's" death. Nevertheless, it had been discovered that the dictionary was actually drafted some 25 years before its publication, and was originally written in – Cyrillic alphabet. In 1905 the implementation of this Latin, so-called "Istanbul Alphabet", was strongly supported and financed by Austro-Hungary, as its production which was also financed in the Italian-dependent enclaves, and was finally promoted in the Macedonian Peninsula western regions of Matia, Shkodra, and the rest of what was about to became "Albania" in 1913.

ÇETA E PROFETËVE E PJETËR BOGDANIT
Botimi I, 1685
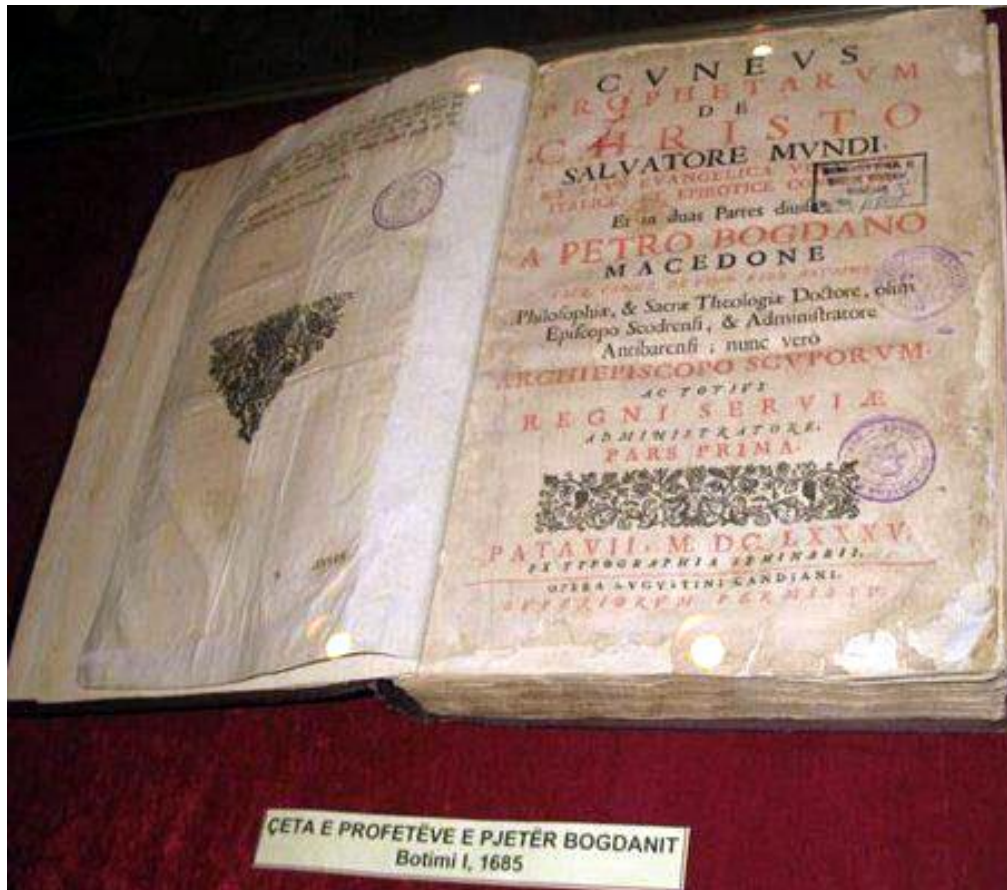
Above: **Petro Bogdano, Macedonian; Residence Archbishop of Skopje, Episcope of Scutari (Shkodra), and Administrator of the Macedonian Provinces or "*Servant kingdoms*" – in Latin: *Regni Serviæ* (not to confuse with modern "Serbia"). Today, even if his ethnic origin is written with big black uncial letters and can be seen very clear, and even though in the preface of this book he personally excuses himself for his bad Italian because native Macedonian – he is now forcibly and absurdly celebrated as "*Albanian*" (Pjetër Bogdanit) in "*Albania*".[44]**

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[43] Sons of Abdul Frasheri, a muslim "beg", e.g. Turkish feudal lord.

[44] Same rearranging of the personal and geographic names and nationalities was made in all newly-shaped "nations" across the Macedonian peninsula after the World War I: Turkish Kara-vulgar (Black-buggar) from Livadia became "*Karavoulgaris*" – now a "*Greek*" in "*New Hellas*"; Turkish Kara-George (Black-George) from Raška became "*Karagjorgević*" – a "*Servant*"(Serb) in "*Servia*"; Vladimir from Wallachia became

Dositej Obradovich (Serbian) is the first in history who opens a school in Shiptar/Albanian language, and, ironically enough, it was exactly Serbia which was the first state to recognize the independent Albania. Then after a Literary Committee convened in 1916-1917 in Shkodra. A number of decisions were made for the new Shiptar/Albanian orthography. This "Renaissance" period ended with the 1920 Lushnja Congress when the new nation finally adopted the general guidelines for the new language set up previously in Shkodra. By a decree in 1923 the final "Elbasan version" was proclaimed as "the official Shiptar/Albanian language."

To resume, the principal phases in the creation of 19th century Shiptar/Albanian alphabet are as they follow:

1825-1845 – the first „Vithkuqi script" attempt for alphabet;

1850 – the first Shiptar/Albanian Arabic alphabet was created (the "*Period of Baytajes*"), only to be abandoned 20 years later;

1869 – Istanbul Assembly meets for creation of the Latin Shiptar/Albanian alphabet;

1870 – draft "Istanbul Alphabet" was created by Kostadin Kristoforidhi, with the adoption of the Turkish-Latin letters, their further modification and standardization for the new Shiptar/Albanian Latin alphabet;

1879 – a group for the publication of Shiptar/Albanian writings adopted the Kostadin Kristoforidhi's "Istanbul Alphabet";

1904 – published the first 'Albanian Dictionary' of Kostadin Kristoforidhi, after the author's death.

1905 – Austro-Hungary intervenes by financially supporting the diffusion of the publications in "Istanbul Alphabet", as the final alphabet-version for their planed new nation "Albania".

1911 – "Elbasan Script"

It has been shown that the literate Macedonians had the most significant input and crucial role in the cultural development of the future Albanian idiom. For example, one of the oldest publishers in Albania is the Macedonian Petar Budi (1566-1622) who has published three books in Shiptar/Albanian, and also a Macedonian priest Jovan Kukuzel, whom the Albanians have claimed as their own too, and have albanized his name into '*Jan Kukuzeli*',[45] despite the fact that when he was born in Drach, in the 11th century, there still wasn't even one "Albanian" habitant. Another firm reminder of Macedonic merit in creation of Shiptar/Albanian idiom is Grigor Prlichev (1830-1893), an ethnic Macedonian who for some time is a teacher in Tirana, where he published the wonderful poem "Skenderbeg".

Undeniable is the fact that always at the forefront of all of their cultural development processes the Shiptar/Albanians had namely Non-Albanians. Even today in the Shiptar/Albanian capital Tirana (originally *Tarnava*, like the homonymous river) alone live over 100,000 Macedonians. They're scattered across the whole city, but there's larger concentration in the suburbs of Debarska (Lagja e Dibraneve), Kinostudio, Bardhyl street, the suburb of Tirana Re (New Tirana), and the center of Tirana. In all these bigger suburbs, and in few smaller ones live Macedonians. Across the inland they are present in

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"*Vlad*" in "*Romania*"; George 'Kastriot' (eng. "*Shorty*") from Matia – became Albanian "*Gërg Kastrioti*" in Albania; etc.

[45] This "Albanization" of the Macedonic names with adding "i" at the end, is in fact a Latinization, same like in the Italian names and surnames (*Bari*, *Gianni*, *Giovani*, *Rossi*, *Garibaldi*, etc.), and completely foreign to Balkan etymology.

significant numbers in Skadar, Burrel, Elbasan, Peshkopeia (Peshk-op-i ja), Pogradec, Pustec, Gorno Kerčište, Maqellare, Herbele, Obog, Pocesti, Popinare, etc.

The very names of great number of today albanized Macedonians discover their non-Albanian origin. Suffixes -ova, -ove, -iqi, -ica found in Shiptar/Albanian surnames – are all Macedonic suffixes.[46] The first two are masculine and feminine possessive, the last two are masculine and feminine diminutives. There are numerous examples Albanian surnames with Macedonic suffixes and it is safe to say, based on Coon's & Dositej's research, that Albanians with these Macedonic surnames descend from Macedonians. That's nothing strange, having in mind the fact that all this was Macedonia before the great imperialistic subversion of the history made in the 19th century.

Above: **the administrative division of the Roman provinces in Macedonian peninsula. Despite the continuous changing and renaming of different areas on several occasions, throughout the centuries they generally remained in the same boundaries, as administrative regions under Romeian, and later under Turkish rule, until the 19th century political map redrawing and creation of the new nation-states. Nevertheless, Macedonia and Macedonian people remained the only nation in Europe that preserved their original ancient ethnic identity and name, unchanged for more than 2400 years**

Below: **the front capitol slab from a Roman-time building in the city of Durresium (today *Durazzo*) on the Adriatic coast, from the year 50 of the 1st century, translated from Latin:**

<hr>

[46] Examples of albanized Macedonic names: Rugova, Starova, Krasniqi, Taqi, etc.

FOREFRONT (of) **50 MACEDONIC PATHS** (in Latin: "TESTA-MENTO … L SENTI[47] MACEDONIS")

However, the decisive steps in the creation of Shiptar/Albanian "nation" and its language were not made through natural development of some distinctive ethnic group, nor some historical "uprising and national awakening." On contrary, like for the other Balkan 19th-century "Frankenstein nations" this was made possible only by criminal foreign military intervention, on the drawing table of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, a last stroke with the tail of the moribund empire.

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[47] Latin "*senti*" - road starting point i.e. directional outlet, egress; today "*sentiero*" - 'path, route' in plain Italian.

Austro-Hungarian empire role in manufacturing of the first artificial 'Albania'

Bulgar historian Teodora Toleva have recently rediscovered in the Royal Austrian Archive a secret documents – "Die Albanienpolitik Österreich-Ungarns und Italiens, 1877-1908 de Hans Dieter Schanderl" – a memorandum from the four meetings which revealed that the creation of the "Albanian nation" was de facto Austro-Hungarian project based on calculated imperialistic interests.[48]

At the end of the 19th century there was nothing similar in the Turkish-devastated western Macedonian Peninsula. The land was considered as western part of Macedonia by the Romans and long after their fall. Under the Ottomans it was part of the "Uškub Sandžak" ("Skopje Region" in plain Turkish), and this administrative divisions weren't new and were respected as from always. For example for the Catholic church in Rome the region was also under ecclesiastic jurisdiction of their Archbishop of Skopje, the former holy see of Justiniana Prima and today capital city of Republic of Macedonia.

Above: **Macedonian Peninsula in 15th century; beside Macedonia there's not even one of the new 19th century political countries, instead there are Matia, Moesia, Raška, Zeta, Thrace, etc.**

Then in the 18th-19th centuries was intentionally and erroneously reconsidered as '*Illiricum*' (although this Roman-designated province was much further north, north from Skadar and today Montenegro), and was largely inhabited by Macedonians, Wallachians (i.e. Vlachs),

[48] https://www.amazon.com/Austrougarske-imperije-stvaranje-albanske-1896-1908/dp/8663091281

Turk minority, and other mixed settlers from the rest of the once vast Ottoman Empire. Today "Slovenia" was then rightfully the Kingdom of Illyria.

DUCHY OF SALZBURG

Graz

COUNTY OF TIROL

Wolfsberg

DUCHY OF STYRIA

Marburg an der Drau (Maribor)

Villach

Klagenfurt

Wöllan (Velenje)

Krainburg (Kranj)

Cilli (Celje)

KINGDOM OF LOMBARDY AND VENETIA

Weiden (Udine)

KINGDOM OF ILLYRIA

Görz (Gorizia)

Laibach (Ljubljana)

Portenau (Pordenone)

Falkenberg (Monfalcone)

CMF

Karlstadt (Karlovac)

Triest (Trieste)

Pflaum (Rijeka)

KINGDOM OF CROATIA

Polei (Pula)

CROATIAN MILITARY FRONTIER

Adriatic Sea

○ - Kingdom of Illyria within Austrian Empire (1822-1849)

○ - other Austrian territories

In their spasms for power in the late 18th century, a special place has also the plot of the European monarchies against the Turks and Napoleon's France. For two objective reasons: the first were Muslims, and France was a Republic – the first modern "democratic" country in Europe – a direct mortal threat to all European monarchies. And on top of that - the Turks and Napoleon were allies! After the Turko-Russian War, and general decline of the Ottoman

Empire, Austro-Hungarian empire started to make their plans for taking over the southern Balkans. Thus, Vienna made all the necessary steps to create this new entity and homogenize a new "nation" out of the population scraps and outlaws brought from all the parts of Ottoman Empire. The "Bashibouzuks" (irregulars), as they were called by Turks, that were used (from Asia and northern Africa) as a Muslim levy for terrorizing the local Macedonic, Vlach, and other Christian population, were promptly reused by Austro-Hungary for their goals. Austro-Hungary willingly enforced the unity among different catholic/orthodox, and muslim clans of bashibouzuks, helped the media and education of the people, published nationalistic pamphlets, financed the creation of one unified literary language, etc.

Above: **The 'Zeibeks/Bashibouzuks' were the 18th-19th century irregular Turkish militias of mixed origins, indifferently Pagan, Muslim, and/or Christian, who sometimes turned themselves into professional brigands. Detachments of these brigands formed the core of what in the 19th century, under the guide of Austro-Hungarian secret services, happened to became the "Shiptar/Albanians"**

Teodora Toleva book "*The influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the creation of the Albanian nation*" poured new light on the Austro-Hungarian "Albanian" project. Her findings were accidental result due to her research that started on totally different topic, initially as research about the Macedonian history (modern Bulgarian policy main preoccupation). But, starting from the documents she accidentally found in the Vienna Archives, the author discovered the existence of the special department of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs which funded the entire mechanism of its consular missions in the territory of the Ottoman Empire in the period 1896-1908, in order to help the development of "authentic Albanian literacy". By the way, this department was also working to create "national awareness" of Shiptar/Albanians.

After the annexation of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Vienna received a new "tribes" for its neighbors. Shiptar/Albanians in that moment were substantionally divided and inexistent by all means – geographically, linguistically, and especially religiously, so it was estimated by Austro-Hungarian authorities that they do not possess anything similar to a national consciousness. Thus, Vienna carefully continued to play the role of supporter of Turkey's non-exit policy, representing itself as a friend of the people on the eastern coast of the

Otranto Gate, while on the other side started the plans for a new nation. Nontheless, they had a serious competitor coming from the Apennine Peninsula (Italy), that already largely used the influence of the Vatican on Catholic Shiptar/Albanians, and in 1875 the Serbs have started the rebelion against the Turks. Thus the Austro-Hungarian planners had to speed their wrongdoings in the western Macedonian Peninsula. They immediately provided for the emerging Shiptar/Albanian "nation", thus far lacking any common ethnical awareness, a brand new platform, providing them with extreme proselytism and other means to merge them around the pathological hatred toward neighboring Slavic and Macedonic indigenous population. During the intensive implementation of this genocidal doctrine, the Austro-Hungarian Empire will see the full gaining of the trust from different disbanded Ex-Turkish bashibouzuk clans, in the same time recognizing the total unreliability of the Shiptar/Albanians themselves. With the Young Turk Revolution (1908), this action was largely suspended, but Austro-Hungarian project will not be forgoten and the "hatred doctrine" will be reused in the WW2 by Italian occupation forces, and it is still actual even today (see Kosovo and Macedonia). Toleva rediscovered in her book the forbidden truth about the interests of Austro-Hungary in the creation of Shiptar/Albanian nation, and how the ex-Turkish bashibozuks were transformed into Shiptar/Albanians and were used as a knife to stab in the back the Orthodox Christians in the Macedonian Peninsula.

Austro-Hungary imperialistic motivations were very clear - in short terms to weaken Serbia and Montenegro, and in long term to weaken Russian influence on the Balkans. This mainly remained the same geo-strategic policy, adopted, and thoroughly followed by other western monarchies and big powers until today.

So, at the end of 19th century, in accordance with Italy, the Austro-Hungarian empire decided to carve a new territory in the southwestern Macedonian Peninsula, not by direct military means, but by forging a new strategic "nation" of "Albania", under the Habsburg control and protection, later to be given a full statehood. And exactly like the present-day western empire's adventure in creating the second Albanian state (Kosovo & Metohia) on the once Macedonian and today ex- Serbian territory – the Austro-Hungarian efforts had nothing to do with either 'self-determination' or human rights. On the contrary, just like today Kosovo & Metohia secession, the once mighty Habsburg empire ventured into drawing new borders purely for the sake of their political goals. In order to fragment, destabilize, and ensure better strategic position and a levee in the western Macedonian Peninsula – by using predominantly muslim *Arbanases* and ex-*Bashibouzuks* (i.e. Shiptar/Albanians from Caucasus and other irregulars from allover the Ottoman empire) as a wedge and constant threat against the autochthonous Macedonic populations. Opportunistic western monarchies used exactly these same bashibazouk marauders and plunderers against their very ex-masters. The forced westernisation, a process which began in Ottoman provinces between 1821 and 1921, was all about creating these "Shiptar/Albanians", "Croats", "Greeks", etc. Accordingly, in the early 20th century Ottoman Macedonia there couldn't be found even one peasant who would've identify himself as "*Albanian*" or "Greek".

Above: **Zeibek/bashibouzuk of „Ellas" (i.e. 'Hellas'). These ex-Turkish bashibouzuks were also the foundation bricks for the creation of "Greece", and became the "Greeks" (same as the later "Albanians") of this new entity - just another one in the line of Balkan colonies formed by the western-monarchies at the break of the 19th century**

Next page: **propaganda pictures first issued during the fabrication of "Greece" at the end of 19th century, were later easily and without any remorse reused in the beginning of 20th century for the propaganda purposes during the fabrication of "Albania"[49]**

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[49] A rather pragmatic move, since the western powers indistinctively recruited the same ex-Turkish bashibouzuk irregulars and brigands from Caucasus, Asia Minor, and North Africa for the creation of the neoartificial "Frankenstein nations" in the Macedonian
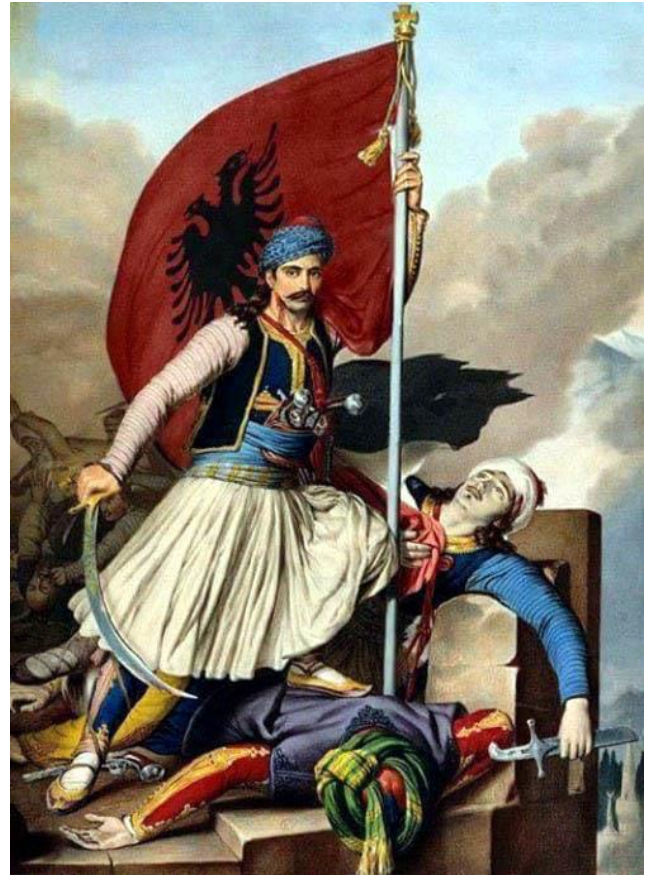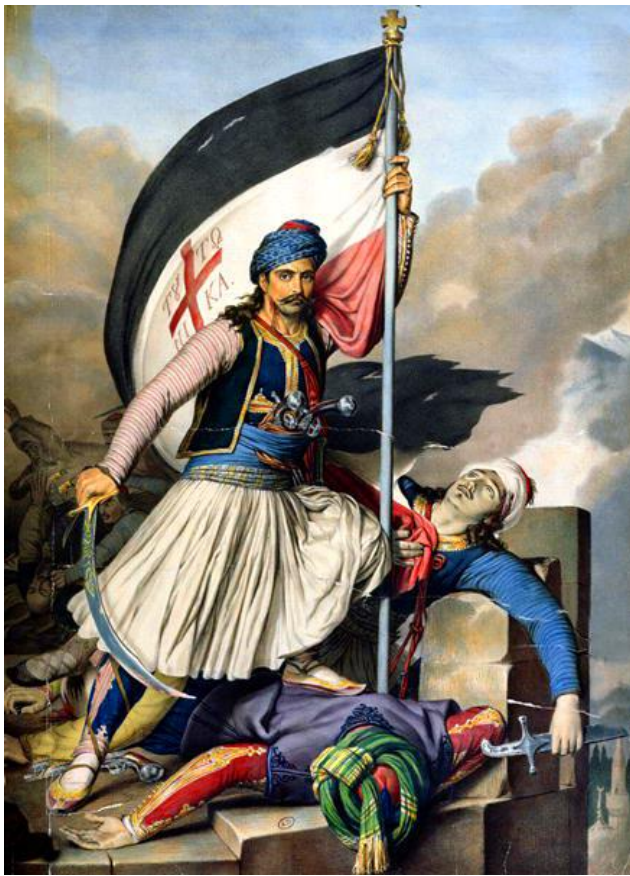
Along with the brand new state, Austro-Hungarian colonial imperialists invented a whole new fake history for the small tribal herding "nation", later tying it to the ancient Illyrians, despite the insurmountable historical gap of at least eight centuries between the last mentioning of the Illyrians and the first mention of the "Shiptar/Albanians" in Europe. As mentioned above, in order to fortify their forged construction, the Austro-Hungarian Empire commissioned to its governmental commissar of the occupied Serbia, Lajoš Thallóczy, (also, Ludwig von Thallóczy or Ljudevit Taloci; born Lajos Stommer,1856-1916) to manufacture the brand new 'history' for the new nation state. In 1897, Thallóczy wrote the "*Popular Albanian History*", rather a novel than history; then after he compiled the Albanian '*Alphabet book*,' based the "Istanbul Alphabet" of Kostadin Kristoforidhi, and on the previous alphabet books that Austro-Hungarian empire printed for the elementary schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus laying the groundwork for future creative history inventions whenever an empire needed to manufacture a brand new "reality", fitting the political agenda of the day.[50]

Peninsula. The same strategy was aplied by Churchil in Greece after the end of WW2 (see the "Operation Rat-hole").

[50] Throughout the 19th century with the "*Greek War of Independence*" (or "*Greek Revolution*" as it is known in Greece) as the point of departure, the Shiptar/Albanian-speakers, notably the Orthodox Christian Shiptar/Albanian-speakers known as "Arvanites" were largely regarded as "*Greeks*", "*Greeks and Arvanites: two races, one nation*" as some had put it at the time. And indeed this was to a considerable extent the self-definition of the Shiptar/Albanians themselves at least in the southern part of the Macedonian Peninsula at a time when no sense of "Albanian" national self-consciousness had emerged. Prior to that the Orthodox Shiptar/Albanians in the Southern Macedonian Peninsula were among the most active and renown "Greek" guerrilla leaders on land and sea during the "Greek War of Independence" and with the advent of Greek independence and until today, are fully assimilated "Greeks" and very prominent in politics, diplomacy, the army, etc.

Typical Albanian peasants; once brigands.

Above: **original 1939 photo of the former Turkic bashibouzuk brigands, then after designated by Austro-Hungary as "Albanians"**

But, there was one problem. All these hotchpotch mongoloid marauders, goat-herder plunderers and lowlife buggers, that were so suitable for making and remaking different entities and "ethnicities" according to actual situation, were clueless illiterate and undisciplined mobs. Western Powers attempted in vain to organize and train them in close order fighting, as these bashibozouks used hit and run tactics, like their ancestors faced by

Alexander the Great in Asia Minor and those used by the Talibans in Afghanistan and Syria currently.

Above: **Uzbek/Zeibek *Bashibozouks* (Turkic-islamized irregulars, the „Rotten-heads") - the actual multiethnic origin of today so-called "Albanians" and "Greex"**

The presence of a Turkic-nomadic population of Caucasian Shiptar/Albanians, as well as Latinized Aromanians (i.e. *Vlachs/Wallachians*; also spelled *Vlah*; in medieval Latin *Blachus*)[51] in what was about to became "Albania", was due to the well known Turkish policy of populating the bordering regions with belligerent Afro-Asian Muslim and Turkic tribes (Caucasian Albanians, Bulgars, Berbers, Chechens, Mameluks, Pechenegs, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Ziebeks, etc.). The Turkish strategy was clear: as these border regions were out of practical reach of the law-enforcement forces and Turkish administration, in order to prevent the possible advancement of rival empires from the Adriatic coast and Danube they practiced the "scorched earth policy" – to make northern and western regions of Macedonian Peninsula highly unappealing for anyone who will come with idea to conquer them. In fact, the great majority of the original civilized Macedonic population escaped toward east, north, and further in overseas lands in front of this criminal Turkish policy. And even today these regions are still the "melting pot" for criminal organizations and terrorists, and all the dirty policies of western Europe and USA (from smuggling drugs, arms, humans, and human-organs trafficking, to terrorists-recruiting centers) have their "off-limits" stronghold in Albania and Kosovo & Metohia.[52]

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[51] note the B/V transition, because the Cyrillic "B" is pronounced as Latin "V", for example: *Byzantia* is *Vyzantia* in plain Macedonian. Thus *Blachus* is actually *Vlach*(*us*); see also *Vulgar/Bulgar*.

[52] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yhb4SaECGbk

From Latinization to Islamization - "*Vlachs*" and others becoming "*Shiptar/Albanians*" following the Ottoman invasion (the case of '*Azem Vlasi*')

In relation to the manufactured '*Albanians*', the fact of their multiple identity shifting from their previous Latinization through more recent Islamization, it is as plain evident as the nose on one's face. Those same previously Latinized groups, that were assimilated by Romans with force, debt or bribe, or simply by looking for privileges and exemption from the taxes, together with other most poor strata of the Macedonic society now turned in favor of their new masters, the muslim Turks, this time by accepting the new religion. The blatant example of this turnover is represented by the very name of the senior Kosovo '*Albanian*' politician (an ex-terrorist sponsored by Clinton-American warmongering administration during the 1999 war in Kosovo & Metohia, and 2001 war in Macedonia) - Azem Vlasi (i.e. '*Azem the Vlach*')[53]. His surname clearly discovers his previous Vlach background, thus, previously Latinized autochthonous person, whose ancestors in the distant past, during the centuries of Roman occupation, already switched their identity once - from the original Macedonic to the imposed Roman/Romeian/Aromanian identity. And then after, they once again changed their second identity (and religion) into third one, when during the occupation under the Ottoman Turks occurred the second identity-shift.

Following the Ottoman conquest of the Macedonian peninsula, these now ex-Vlachs, still a largely nomadic and semi-nomadic population, made special arrangements with the Turkish conquerors. Poverty and hunger forced them to go even further, to accept the new muslim religion.

Above: **Vlach (Wallachian) Macedonic star on the Coat of Arms of George "Skanderbeg" Castriot, the prince of Matia (today northern Albania) and Debar. As recorded by Angelo Maria da Bologni in 1715**

And again, same as for the previous Roman conquerors, they served on the side of the foreign invader as a colonizing force within their own land and people. Manning auxiliary irregular military units such as *bashibazouks*, *ziebeks*, *voyniks*, *martoloses* or *janissari*, like

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[53] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vlachs

the famous George "Skanderbeg" Kastriot (who later rebelled against his Turk masters). In the newly conquered areas they served under the Turks as vassals. Furthermore, in exchange for accepting the Islam, Ottomans granted to these ex-Vlachs and Macedonians wide exemptions from the taxes and autonomies that made them significantly different from the ordinary subject population – *râyâ* (Turkish word for '*plebs*'). In many cases, a decisive factor to determine who the "*Vlachs*"[54] were, was the payment of the *filuri* tax. Population subjected to the much harder payment of the *harâç* tax sometimes resorted to adoption of the "Vlach" identity in order to reduce the amount of ordinary *râyâ* taxes to the level of privileged Vlach dues – *rüsûm-i Eflakiye* (as was established in the canon of the Vlachs of Herzegovina of 1482-1485). The same was applied for those Vlachs and other Macedonic groups who became Muslims by religion, thus were renamed (depending on the political region) into: "*Bosnians*", "*Shiptars*", "*Torbeši*", "*Babuši*", "*Gorani*", "*Pomaci*", "*Poturci*", etc.

But, during the course of time, with centralization and changes to state structure, the economic system and military organization occurring, many of the services that Vlachs used to provide for the Turks became superfluous. As a result, the 1520's saw the beginning of Vlach renewed sedentarisation and a reduction of their privileges. By the end of the 16th century, these privileges resulted in the majority of Vlachs' social standing being equalled to that of the *filurici*s, and later with ordinary *râyâ* peasants. The Vlach response to the lost privileges and pressure of the state was threefold: (1) rebellions; (2) migration deeper into Turk-occupied territory; (3) acceptance of new realities and the loss of Vlach quality through further assimilation with the "ruling people" by means of islamization. That's how the Vlachs became "*Shiptar/Albanians*" (e.g. Azem Vlasi), "*Bosnians*", etc. Thus, these new *muslim-vlachs*, i.e. "*Shiptar/Albanians*" - became even a "nation" in the 19th century general upheaval of the new political nations across the Macedonian Peninsula.[55]

Nevertheless, it seems that the majority of the Vlachs in the Macedonian Peninsula remained Orthodox Christian. Despite the relativization of their true ethnic origin, or the administrative definition of the Vlach status, their general significance should not be overlooked. Neither the importance of islamized Macedonians (Torbeshi, Babushi, Pomacs, Gorani, etc.) or other, non-Macedonic elements - should be underestimated.

However, aware of their situation, these groups converted into foreign religion or became foreigners themselves, somewhere deep inside they are actually cynic. They nurture profound animosity, and distrust is still omnipresent between this population and the "modernized" one. Although originally from the same Macedonic stock, now they consider the "other themselves" different, and each other as primitive, stupid and outlaws. As a result of this self-alienation the Shiptar/Albanians, as most foreign to Balkans, live aside and under their own rules, regardless of the states they all subconsciously hate, which for them represents the symbols of evil. And also the so-called "*civilization*" which they grudgingly accept only because it's inevitable. They're the last remnants of the retarded Medieval Age way of living, divided in clans and hidden behind high impenetrable walls, those real ones and those mental as well.

From all the above it follows that today Romance-speaking Shiptar/Albanians in the Balkan are mostly Afro-Asian immigrants[56] and forcibly converted Macedonians. They are direct descent and the consequence of centennial colonization and warfare, especially after the so-called "*Balkan Wars*" of 19th century. They have died to survive, served the devil to cheat on him: their soldier-pirate dualism cuddles right there, and is the shameful base of their understanding of this world. They renounced again and again their origins, religion,

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[54] Previously Latinized autochthonous Macedonian population.

[55] Accordingly, European "Albania" as a country was created by the western powers in 1912. Not to confuse with the original Caucasian Albania.

[56] The North African genetic Haplogroup E1b it is present in Europe only among the Shiptar/Albanians and modern "*Greex*".

even the name, in order to gain vantages from the actual situation. First they served as traitors and vassals the Roman invaders, then the Ottoman-Turkic muslim hordes, and now the western imperialistic wannabes. Their lives are endless game, total carnival, because they're in the circumstances when the god's order was banned long ago, and anarchy, mere survival, brutal backstabbing, robbery, deception, and lie are in force.

Femme Morlaque.   Morlaque marié.

P.S. The same type of flapdoodle identity-switch happened in those part of Macedonian Peninsula that today is known as "*Greece*". A blatant example is any person from this

Never-Never land, like for example the fake "*Greek*" by name '*Kyriakos Zeibekis*'.[57] His example was casually chosen - that he is not "Greek" at all, but originally a mongrel-member of the Turkish so called 'Ziebek minority' from the region of Izmir in Asia Minor. These 'Zeibeks' actually are not even an ethnic minority, but remnants of the same 18th-19th centuries irregular Turkish army units, called the '*Ziebeks*' (corrupt. abbrev. from Turkic '*Zijan-begs*' - "Deprived-chiefs"), also known as "*Bashibouzuks*" - 'Marauders' in plain Turkish, a pack-detachments composed of mixed marauders gathered from every underdeveloped corner of the once vast Ottoman Empire - Arabia, Africa, Central Asia, etc. (see the picture below)

So, once a Turkish deprived-marauder from who-knows-where, this 'Kyr Ziebek' (i.e. '*Mr. Bashibouzuk*' in plain Greek/Turkish, which is to say "*Mr. Marauder*") by adding "-os, -is" at the end of his "name", and by switching from Islam to Christianity - became a "Greek" *Kyriakos Ziebekis*. Not to mention the paradox of him claiming "*the descent from Demosthenes and Aristotle*"… For such a laughable stock any label is acceptable.

Below: **today Zeibek/bashibouzuk, a marauder descent from the Izmir region in Turkey, dressed in traditional 19th century brigand costume**[58]

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[57] A real name, from the real Facebook profile:
https://www.facebook.com/kyriakos.zeibekis.5
[58] https://www.pinterest.com/generalkimya/zeibek/

Glossary of non-Shiptar/Albanian words and borrowed terms

The following compact glossary represents the sobering revelation and undeniable proof of the actual inexistence of any "*Proto-Albanian*" or some kind of "*original*" Shiptar/Albanian language whatsoever. All the words and terms of this 19th century compiled artificial language that are listed below are of non-Shiptar/Albanian provenience, and reveal in perfect transparency its pure political origin and absolute modern fabrication. Having no words of its own this ragbag "Frankenstein nation" without this borrowed font of words wouldn't be able to speak at all. Even the most basic words such as 'yes'–"Po" and 'no'–"Yo" are borrowed 'Puo' (Italian) and 'Yok' (Turkish) respectively.

Abbreviations:

Ar. – Arabic	Serb. – Serbo-Croatian
Arom. – Aromanian (i.e. Vlach)	Turk. – Turkish
Chi. – Chinese	Hun. – Hungarian
Gr. – "Greek"	Fr. – French
Ita. – Italian	Eng. – English
Lat. – Latin	Ger. – German
Mkd. – Macedonian, Macedonic	Che. – Chechen
Heb. – Hebrew	Gyp. – Gypsy
Slo. – Slovenian	IE – Indo-European (i.e. uncertain origin)

Note: Turkish-latin 'Ç' (="Č") is pronounced like "Ch" in 'Church'; 'C' and 'J' are pronounced "Ts" and "Y" in both Shiptar/Albanian and Macedonian; 'Ë' (= "Ь" in Cyrillic, the so-called 'dark' vocal) pronounced as "ə" in 'Nerd', and 'X' is pronounced like English "J" ('jey').

A

a [Ita. *o*] – or
abaci [Ita. *Abaci*; from Septuagint *abbas*; from Aramaic *aba* - father] – abbacy, church
abon [Ita. *abbonare*] – subscription, prepaid
abuzim [Ita. *abuso*] – abuse
acar [Mkd. *ostar*] – sharp
acar (same from **acar** - steel i.e. cold like steel) [Ita. *ghiaccio* - ice and/or *acciaio* - steel] – ice
açık [Tur. *açık*] – open, obvious, apparent
a pošt [Ita. *a posto*] – in place, ok
adhuroj [Ita. *adorare*] – to adore
adhuruesit [Ita. *adorare*] – to worship
afarist [Ita. *afari*] – business
afat [Ita. *affatto* - in fact, ought; corrupted from Latin *ad* - to + *fai, facere* - do, make] [59] – to-do (until), term (time-limit)
afer [Ita. *afferra*, also *affinita* - affinity] – to hold tight, close, at hand, near
afër [Ita. *afferra* - to grasp, to hold tide] – closeby
afërsi [Ita. *afferra* - to grasp, to hold tide, also *affinita*] – vicinity
afersi [Ita. *afferra*] – near, closeness, familiarity
afishim [Ita. *affiso*] – poster, publicity plakat
afrazi [Ita. *afferra* - to grasp, to hold tide] – closeby, next to
afri [Ita. *afferra* - to grasp, to hold tide] – congeniality, kin, affinity, closeness
afroj [Ita. *afferra* - to grasp, to hold tide] – to get close, approach
ajde [Mkd. *ajde*][60] – lets go (common suffix in Macedonian verbs *zajde*, *fajde*, *najde*, *snajde*, *dojde*, *pojde*, etc.)
ajri [Ita. *area*] – air
ajrore [Ita. *aerea*] – aerial
akoma [Ita. *ancora*] – yet
aktakuze [Ita. *accusazione*] - accusation
akusuar [Ita. *accusare*] – accuse
akush [Mkd. *ako*][61] – if
anesorë [Ita. *annectere*] – adjacent
anetare [Ita. *annectere*] – to bind, join
anulua [Ita. *anulla*] – cancel
ambientit [Ita. *ambiente*] – ambient
apë [Hun. *apa* -'father', from IE *ata*] – elder brother
aplikohet [Ita. *applicare*] – to applicate
aprovuara [Ita. *aprovare*] – to approve
arber, **arbenesh/arberesh** [Ita. *albanese*; Gr. *alvanoi*] – albanian
ardhure [Ita. *arivo*] – arival
arë [Ita. *area*, from Lat. *arvum* - plowed land] – field

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[59] https://www.etymonline.com/word/affair#etymonline_v_5190
[60] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B0%D1%98%D0%B5*
[61] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BE*

arëz [Turk. *ari* -'bee'] – wasp

argjent [Ita. *argento*] – silver

ar, **arit** [Ita. *oro*, Lat. *aurum*] – gold

ari [Ita. *orso*, Lat. *ursus*] – bear

arrijne [Ita. *ariva*] – arrives

arrijme [Ita. *arrivare*] – to arrive

arritjes [Ita. *arivo*] – arrival

ark [Ita. *arco*] – arc, bow

arme, armen [Ita. *arma*] – weapon

arrë, **arre** [Mkd. *orev*] – walnut

ashensoret [Ita. *ascensore*] – elevator

ashpër [Lat. *asper*] – sharp

ašt [Serb. *kost*] – bone

athet [Ita. *aceto* Mkd. *otset* - vinegar] – sour, rancid

atraksione [Ita. *attrazione*] – attraction

aty [Serb. *tu*; abreviated from Mkd. *tuka*] – here

avancimi [Ita. *avanzamento*] – advancement, progress

avull [Ita. *nuvolla* -'cloud'] – steam, vapor

B

babë [Mkd. baba] – grandmother

bac [Mkd. *bace* (pronounced *batse*)] – brother, pal

bagrem, **bagremi** [Mkd. *bagrem*] – acacia

bajame [Turk. *badem*] – almond

bajgë [Mkd. *balega*] – cow dung

bakrit [Mkd. *bakar*] – copper

balçem [Ita. *balsam*] – balm

balli kombëtar [Ita. *balia* - 'supported/reinforced by' (see Eng. *bale*[62], i.e. *bundle* and *band*), + *combinare* - 'combine, kombi' (used as a 'national')[63]] – 'front/force national'

baltë [Mkd. *blato*] – mud, dirt

ballungë [Ita. *ballone*] – bump, swelling

banjë [Mkd. *banja* (pronounced *banya*)] – bathroom

bar [Ita. *erba*] – grass

barabar [Turk. *barabar*] – equal

bari [Mkd. *bari* (vernacular) - walks] – shepherd

barke [Ita. *barca*] – boat

bask [Ita. *vasto*] – vast, large

bashka [Turk. *bashka*] – separately, different

bashkë [probably from Ita. *fascio* - 'bundle, faggot', but also from the introvert sense of Turk. *bashka* - 'separated, distinct'] – together, union.

bashkimi kombëtar [from Ita. *fascio* - 'bundle, faggot', but also from the introvert sense of Turk. *bashka* - 'separated, distinct' + *combinare* - 'combine, kombi' (used as a 'national')] – united nation.

bejkë [Mkd. *belka*] – white animal (sheep, cow, goat)

belbice [Mkd. *belvica* (pronounced *belvitsa*)] – small barbell-like fish

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[62] bale | Search Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com)

[63] combine | Search Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com)

bekoj, bënkoj [Ita. *benedice*] – bless
beni [Ita. between *becca* and *prendi*] – take
bere [Ita. *fare*] – doing
berr [Mkd. *brav* (Russ. *baran*) - ram] – sheep
bërçik [Mkd. *brčka* - fold, wrinkle] – span
besoj [Ita. *penso*] – think
betejë [Ita. *bataglia*] – battle
biciklete [Ita. *bicikleta*] – bike
bie [Mkd. *bie*] – hits, beats (example: "bie shi" - it rains)
binari [Ita. *binario*] – train platform
binduar [Mkd. *obiduva*] – tries
bir [Che. *ber*] – son, child
biseda [Mkd. *beseda* (vernacular: *obesuva*), from Turkish *besa*]**64** – talk, conversation
bistër [Mkd. *bistar*] – agile
bishë [Mkd. *bishka* - pig] – beast
bizele [Ita. *pisseli*] – peas
blehur [Mkd. *bled*] – pale
blerte [Ita. *verde*] – green
blokun [Ita. *blocco*] – block
bojëra [Mkd. *boja*] – color
borç [Turk. *borç*] – debt
borigë/borrigë, **borikë** [Mkd. *bor*] – pine
brave [Mkd. *brava*] – door-lock
bravë [Mkd. *barva/marva*] – herd
brazë [Mkd. *brazda*] – furrow
breg, brigjeve [Mkd. *breg*] – coast/hill
brengos [Mkd. *briga*] – worry
brenda [Mkd. *preku*] – over
breshka [Mkd. *opashka*] – tail
bricjapi [Ita. *capra*; Mkd. *cape* (baby-goat, pronounced *tsappe*)] – goat
burlog [Mkd. *brlog*] – den
bronz [Ita. *bronzo*, Mkd. *bronza*] – bronze
buell/buall [Mkd. *voll*] – bufallo, bull
budalla [Mkd. *budala*] – fool
buf [Mkd. *buf*]**65** – owl
bukë [Lat. *bocca* - mouth] – bread/meal, meal-time
bukur [Turk. *bahar* - spring] – beautiful; corrupted form of Turkish word for '*flower*' i.e. '*spring*'
butë [Mkd. *puter*] – soft (comparative adjective, "*as butter*")
but [Ita. *botte*] – big barrel
buças [Mkd. *buči*] – loud noise, thundering
byth (pronounced *booth*) [Mkd. *buth* (pronounced *booth*)] – bottocks

C (pronounced '*Ts*')

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64 https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B1%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B0*
65 from there also "*Bouffant*", adjective [attrib.] (of a person's hair) styled so as to puff out in a rounded shape (indeed alike the owls head).

cjap [Mkd. *cape* (pronounced *tsappe*) - baby goat (maybe from Lat. *capricorn/capra*)] – goat
care [Mkd. *očara* - witchkraft] – witch
cementarje [Mkd. *cementara* (pronounced *tsementara*)] – cement-producing plant
cep [Mkd. *ras-cep* (pronounced *ras-tsep*) - splitting line; from the verb *cepa*] – angle, edge
cfurk [Ita. *forca*] – pitchfork
cicë [Mkd. *cice* (pronounced *tsitse*)] – tit, woman's breast
cili [Mkd. *čii*] – of which one, who's
cipë [Mkd. *cipa* (pronounced *tsippa*] – thin (milk) skin
citë [Mkd. *čitav*] – full, whole
cucë [Mkd. *cuce* (pronounced *tsootse*)] – sweet girl, maiden
cull [Ita. *fanciulo*] – young boy, child

Ç (from Turkish Latin) paragonable to Serbocroatian '*Č*' or English '*Ch*' (as in *Church*)

çafkë [Mkd. *čafka* - jackdaw] – (eroneously used for) heron
çast [Mkd. *čas*] – hour
çfare [Arom. *č'fare*; Ita. *cosa fare* - what to do] – what, what's up, what's happening, what's going on
çe and/or **ka** [Ita. *ce*] – there is, has, have got (opposite *non ce* - there's not, hasn't/haven't got it')
çë [Ita. *che*] – what (**ç'fare** - what's up)
çelë [Mkd. *čelo* - forehead] – best part, top
çelitet [Mkd. *iscelitel* - healer] – healing
çelnik [Mkd. *čelnik*] – frontman
çeshtje [Ita. *questione*] – question
çete [Mkd. *četa* - platoon] – armed group, clan
çetine [Mkd. *četinar* - brushy] – pine tree/forest
çezme [Turk. *çeşme*] – fountain
çifte [Turk. *çifte*] – pair
çimke [Ita. *cimice*] – bug
çka [Serb. *šta*] – what
çudis [Mkd. *čudi*] – astonish
çuditshem [Mkd. *čudesen*][66] – strange, wondrous
çuditshme [Mkd. *čudno*] – strange
çuke [Mkd. *čuka*] – peak
çulle [Mkd. *čule* - heard] – sheep with little ears (similar to *prle*, *shileže*, etc.)

D

dai mi [Mkd. *daj mi*; Ita. *mi dai*] – give me
dakord [Ita. *d'accordo*] – ok
dalge [Mkd. *dalgi* (a noun developed from the Macedonic adjective '*dolg*' - long)] – waves
dalime [Mkd. *delime*] – divide(s)
dallim [Mkd. *delime*] – difference

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[66] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/strange

dalje [Mkd. *dalje* - further] – exit

darovë [Mkd. *darovi*] – (bride's) gifts, dowry

dash [Turk. *karadash* - black-sheep] – ram

dasmë, **darsmë** [Mkd. *daš* - gives, *dar* - gift] – wedding

deboj [Mkd. *odbij* (exclamative, pronounced *odbiy*) - go away] – to drive away

dedikuar [Ita. *dedicato*] – dedicated

denjë [Ita. *degno*] – worth

deponija [Ita. *deponia*] – dump

deponohen [Ita. *depone*] -

deri [Mkd. *duri* (*do*)] – until (to)

deshira [Ita. *desidera*] – desires

deshironi [Ita. *desiderio*] – desire

deshperoj [Ita. *disperazione*] – despair

deshperimit [Ita. *disperazione*] – desperation

deshmoj [Ita. *testimonio*] – to testify

dërasë [Ita. *terrazza*] – stone plate, terrace

deti [Turk. *deniz*] – sea

dhamb [Ita. *dente*; Mkd. *zab*] – tooth

dhe [Ita. *ed*] – and

dheni [Ita. *dono* - gift] – gives

dhetjë [Mkd. *deset*] – ten (10)

dhelpër [Ita. *volpe*] – fox

dhoma [Mkd. *doma* - home][67] – room

digave [Ita. *diga*; from Mkd. verb *diga* - rises] – dam

diçket [Ita. *dice*] – tells

dikush [Ita. *dicca*] – tell me

dimerimit [Ita. *dimora*] – habitat, refuge

distinktivi [Ita. *distintivo*] – badge

ditari [Ita. *deta/deto* (vernacular); from Latin *dictum* - a formal pronouncement] – news

diel [Mkd. *nedella*, from Macedonic *ne-diella* - non-working(day)] – Sunday, i.e. Macedonic *ne-della* (the "non-working day") was meaninglessly transliterated into Shiptar/Albanian through English as "Sunday", and from there retroactivelly "*della*" i.e. 'working' in Shiptar/Albanian became the flapdoodle word for "sun" and "day"

diell [Mkd. *nedella* - sunday] – sun, and also 'day'

dihas [Serb. *dihat*] – pant

dine [Ita. *dice*] – says

disponon [Ita. *dispone*] – available

djali [Mkd. *dete*, Ita. *figli* - children] – child

djathtas [Ita. *destra*; Mkd. *desna*] – right

djen-det [Mkd. *den-denes*] – today

djepi [Mkd. *djep/džep* - pocket] – cradle

djerr [Mkd. *derri* - to skin, slain] – to destroy, to tear

djersë [Ita. *sudore*] – sweat(ing)

dobis [Mkd. *dobie*] – to win

doje [Mkd. *doe*] – breast feeding, milking

dojkë [Mkd. *dojka* – nurturing breast] – nurse

dokumentar [Ita. *documentario*[68]] – documentary

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[67] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/home

dolap [Turk. *dollap*] – wardrobe box
dolinë [Mkd. *dolina*] – valley
domatet [Mkd. *domat*] – tomato
dominojne [Ita. *dominare*] – dominates
dosë [Turk. *doxs/domuz*] – pig
dragë [Mkd. *t'rga* – pulls, starts] – avalanche
drejte [Ita. *dritto*] – straight
drejtpërdrejte [Ita. *drito-per-drito*] – straightforward
dremis [Mkd. *dremit*] – nap
drenjë [Mkd. *dren*, *drenki*] – cornel-chery, healthy (adjective)
drobis [Mkd. *drobi*] – crumble, crumbles
dru [Mkd. *drvo*] – tree
drunvje [Mkd. *drvje* (pronounced *drvye*)] – trees
dudë, **duda** [Mkd. *dudinka*] – mulberry
dush [Mkd. *tush*] – shower
duvan [Mkd. *duva* - blows] – tobacco (i.e. *smoking*)
dynda [Mkd. *drnda*] – to shake
dyqani [Turk. *doukyan*] – store

E

edhe [Ita. *ed*] – and
efektizim [Ita. *efectuare*] – to efectuate
efikasiteti [Ita. *efficace*, Mkd. *efikasno*] – effective
eger [Ita. *allegro*] – cheerful
eja [Mkd. *ela*] – come
ekipet [Fra. *equipato*] – equipped
ekonozimit [Ita. *economico*] – economic
eksitim [Ita. *ecitato*] – exited
ekspozuar [Ita. *esposto*] – exposed
ekstraktuara [Ita. *extratto*] – extracted
ekziston [Ita. *existe*] – exists
ekzemplaret [Ita. *exemplare*] – example
emër [Mkd. *ime*] – name
emte [Mkd. *tete* [diminutive from *tetka*] – aunt
engjëll [Mkd. *angell*] – angel
epo [Mkd. *epa*] – well (exclamation used to introduce the resumption of a narrative or a change of subject, or used to express agreement or acceptance, often in a qualified or slightly reluctant way: W*ell, all right, but be quick*! - "Epa vo red, ama bidi brz!" in plain Macedonian)
erë [Ita. *aria*, Mkd. *veter*] – wind
err [Mkd. *večerr* - evening] – darkness
esël [Mkd. *izell*] – empty stomach
esh [Mkd. *ežh*] – hedgehog
eshte [Serb. *jeste*] – it is
esence [Ita. *essentia*] – essential
et [Mkd. *piet* - drink] – thirst

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[68] Latin "*docere*" (pronounced *dočære*; from Macedonian "*Douči*" - 'to finish the teaching'), and "*mente*" -'mind'. See also.

eventualisht [Ita. *eventuale*] – eventual

F

fajkue [Ita. *falcone*] – hawk
fal [Mkd. from *žal(i)* and *fal(i)*]**[69]** – sorry, forgive
fali [Mkd. *fali* (flattered, belaud)] – pardoned
faliminderit [metaphorical, from Mkd. *fali* (flatter, belaud) + Turk. *minderit* (cushion, foot mattress, couch)] – figurative for 'thank you'
famshem [Ita. *famoso*] – famous
faqe [Ita. *facia* - face] – page
fara [Ita. *farro*] – seeds
farketar [Ita. *forca* - pitchfork] – blacksmith
fashqe [Ita. *fascia*] – diaper
fatin [Lat. *fatum*] – fate, religion
fe [Ita. *fede*] – faith, religion
felë [Ita. *fiale* - vial] – honeycomb
femër, femra(adj.) [Ita. *femina*] – female
femijë, **familja** [Ita. *famiglia*] – children, family
fergoj [Ita. *frigere*] – to fry
fermeret [Ita. *fermare*] – settlers
ferr [Ita. *inferno*] – hell
festohet [Ita. *festegiare*] – celebrates
fetare [Ita. *fede*] – faith, religion
fik, **fiku** [Ita. *ficco*] – fig
fiksuar [Ita. *fissato*] – opsessed
firmosja [Ita. *firmare*] – signing
fishkëllimë [Ita. *fischio*] – whistle
fitore [Ita. *vitoria*] – victory
fitove [Ita. *vinto*] – won
fjale [Mkd. *fali* - flatter, belaud] – word
fladis [Mkd. *ladi*] – cools
flok [Lat. *flocus* - lock of hair] – hair
flutur [Ita. *flutuare* - undulated] – butterfly
fluturue [Ita. *fluttuare*] – fly(s)
fqinje [Ita. *vicine*] – nearby, neighboring
force [Ita. *forza*] – strength
formohen [Ita. *formare*] – forming
fort [Ita. *forte*] – strong
forcuara [Ita. *forza*] – reinforced
fqinjë [Ita. *vicino*] – neighbor
frena [Ita. *freno*] – brake
freskon [Ita. *fresco*] – fresh
frika [Ita. *frega*] – care/fear

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[69] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B6%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8*
https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%84%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8*

frohte [Ita. *fredo*] – cold
fruer [Ita. *febraio*] – february
frushkulla [Ita. *frusta*] – whip
fryti [Ita. *fruta*] – fruits
fshalit [Mkd. *selo*] – village
fuçi [Ita. *fusto*] – keg
fund [Ita. *fine* and *fondo* (bottom)] – the end
fundit [Ita. *in fondo*] – at last, lastly
furfurit [Lat. *purpura*] – to sparkle, to shine
furnizimit [Ita. *fornire*] – to supply, to provide
furr [Mkd. *furna*; Ita. *forno*] – oven

G

gabim [Ita. *sbaglio*; and Mkd. *greši*] – mistake, eppop
galinë [Mkd. *golina*, Ita. *collina*] – hill without grass
gamis [Mkd. *galamiš* - making noise] – to bark
garë, **garave** [Ita. *gara*] – race, competition
garbë, **gerbë** [Mkd. *g'rba* - hump] – notch
gardh [Mkd. *ograda*] – fence
gati [Mkd. *gotovi*] – ready
gatuajme [Mkd. *gotvime*] – we cook, prepare
gëlltis [Mkd. *golta*] – swallow
gegë [Onomatopoeia of babling, incomprehensible person] – Gheg (northern Shiptar/Albanian)
gërçak [Mkd. *kr'čag*] – jug
gërdallë [Mkd. *g'rd* - ugly] – old horse
gërlac [Mkd. *g'rlo* - throat] – windpipe
gërlas [Mkd. *g'rli* - hugging] – bending
gërlice [Mkd. *g'rlica* (pronounced *g'rlitsa*)] – turtle dowe
gërmadhë [Mkd. *gramada* - heap, mass rock][70] – ruin
ghdij [Mkd. *b'dij* (pronounced *b'diy*), from the verb *b'dee* - vigilance] – wakeful
gjalm [Mkd. *gjem* (pronounced *gyem*) - bridle] – rope, lace
gjarpër [Ita. *serpe*] – snake
gjineshter [Ita. *ginestra*] – carousel
gjini [Ita. *genus*] – gene, kin, sex
gjinite [Ita. *genitalie*] – genitals, sexes
gjithashtu [Mkd. *isto što*] – also
gjitë [Mkd. *site*] – all
gjer (variant of **der/deri**) [Mkd. *duri* (*do*)] – until (to)
gjerave [Serb. *stvari*] – things
gjezdis [Mkd. *jezdi* (pronounced *yezdi*) - to roam] – travel
gjume [Mkd. *dreme*; Ita. *dorme* (originally from the Macedonic expression "*dur e mir*"- 'until its peace')][71] – sleep
gjuhë (corrupted from **gluhë**) [Mkd. *glas* - voice] – language

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[70] https://glosbe.com/mk/en/gramada
[71] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B4%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B5*

gledhë [Serb. *gladi*] – caress
glinë [Mkd. *glina*] – clay
glistër [Serb. *glista*] – rainworm
gobellë [Mkd. *globoko*] – deep place (in the water)
godas [Mkd. *godi* - pleasing] – orgasm
gogël [Heb. *kugel*; Serb. *kugla*] – ball
gojë [Ita. *gola* (throat); from Mkd. noun *grlo* (originally from the Macedonic onomatopoeic verb "*golta*"- swallows)]**72** – mouth
gomaro [Ita. *somaro*] – donkey
gomilë [Serb. *gomila*, metathesis of Mkd. *mogila*] – heap (of stones)
gorricë, **gorrica** [Mkd. *gornica* (pronounced *gornitsa*)] – wild pear
gostis [Mkd. *gosti*] – feast
gozhup [Mkd. *kožuf*] – lambskin waistcoat
grabë [Mkd. *grebe* - scratches] – erosion
grabis [Mkd. *grabi*] – to steal
gradinë [Mkd. *gradina*; Ita. *giardino*] – garden
grashinë [Mkd. *grašok*] – peas
grade [Mkd. *gradi* - builds/degrees; Ita. *gradi*] – degree
grellë [Mkd. *grlo* - throat, *ždrello* - deep throat] – deep place, gorge, canyon
gropen [Mkd. *groben*] – sepulchral, graven
gropa [Mkd. *grob* - tomb; Ita. *grotta* - vault, crypt] – cave
grumbulohen [Ita. *gruppare*] – grouping
gruri [Ita. *grano*] – grain, wheat
grusht [Mkd. *grst* - handful, hand] – fist
gunë [Mkd. *guna*] – goatskin with hood
gunge [Ita. *giunge*] – gathers, adds
gur [Serb. *grumen* - stone piece (nugget), *gudura* - gorge] – stone, rock
gushë [Mkd. *gusha*] – neck, throat
gusht [Ita. *August*]
gushtericë [Mkd. *gušterče*] – lizard
gyukate [Ita. *giudice*] – judge

H

halka [Mkd. *alka*] – bracelet, ring link (of a chain)
hame [Mkd. *ham* (onomatopoeic, Eng. 'gulp'), Ita. *fame* - hunger] – eat
hamami [Turk. *hamam*] – bath
hap [Onomatopoeic (*hop*)] – step/gap, opening
hapet [Ita. *apre*] – to open
hapur [Ita. *aperto*] – open
harximit [Turk. *harç*] – spending
harten [Mkd. *hartia*] – map
helmuese [Ita. *velenose*] – poison(ous)
hekë [Mkd. *maki* - sufferings] – agony
henes [Ita. *luna*, Mkd. *mesetchevi meni* (lunar cycles)] – moon
hidrocentraku [Mkd. *hidrocentrala*; Ita. *idrocentrale*] – hydroelectric power plant
hindem [Mkd. *idam*] – going

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72 https://glosbe.com/en/mk/throat

hipim [Onomatopoeic - hopping] – jumping (on the train)

hirrë [Mkd. *sir*, *surutka* - whey, from *sire*(*nye*) - cheese, also Serb. *sirče* - winegar] – whey

hittas [Mkd. *ita*] – hurries

horr [Turk. *hor*] – bad, villain

hutë [Mkd. *ut*] – small owl

I

ik [Mkd. *idi*; Serb. *ići* - going] – go

ide [Lat. *idea*] – idea

ikres [Mkd. *ikra*] – roe ("*roe*" - *spawns* in plain Macedonian)

ilyaç [Mkd. *izleči* (cures)] – cure

im [Mkd. *ima* - has, have] – my

imponohet [Ita. *impone*] – imposing

inatin [Mkd. *inat*] – stubbornness

inkuragime, **inkurajoj** [Ita. *incoraggiare*] – encouragement

injorance [Ita. *ignoranza*] – ignorance

irë [Mkd. *yara*; Ita. *ira*] – wrath, heroism

ishte [Mkd. *beshe*] – was

ish [Mkd. *bivsh*] – ex

ishulit [Ita. *isola*] – island

iskër [Mkd. *iskra*] – spark

izbë [Mkd. *vizba*] – cellar

izoluara [Ita. *isolare*] – isolated

J (pronounced as '*Y* ' in 'yoghurt')

ja [Mkd. *ja* (pronounced *ya*)] – behold, here, now

jam [Mkd. *jas-sum*] – I am

janar [Mkd. *januari*] – January

jargavan [Mkd. *jorgovan* (pronounced *yorgovan*); from Turk. *erguvan* - purple] – lilac

jarm [Mkd. *jarem*] – yoke

javni [Mkd. *javni* (plural, pronounced *yavni*)][73] – public

jaz [Mkd. *jaz*] – mill-stream, irrigation chanel

jeh [Mkd. *ek*; Serb. *jek* (pronounced *yek*)] – echo

jem [Mkd. *znam*; Slo. *vem*] – (I) know

jemi [Ita. *siamo*] – we are

jeta [Ita. *vita*] – life

jeten [Mkd. *žitie*] – life of

jetuar [Mkd. *žitie*] – living

jo [Turk. *yok*] – no

joefikase [Ita. *ineficace*] – inefficient

jug [Mkd. *jug* (pronounced *yoogh*)] – south

K

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[73] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%98%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%BE*

ka [utterly corrupted Ita. *ce*] – has, there is

kacarroj [Mkd. *kateri*][74] – klimbs

kacë [Mkd. *kaca* (pronounced *katsa*)] – big barrel

kaç [Serb. *tkač*; from Mkd. *take* - weave] – weaver

kaç [Turk. *kaç*] – how much

kaçak, **kaçan** [Turk. *kaçak* - a nickname for 'albanian'] – fugitive, escape (Lat. excipere), illegal, outlaw

kafaz [Mkd. *kafez*; Turk. *kafes*] – cage

kafeje [Mkd. *kafeavo*] – brown

kajsi, **kajsia** [Mkd. *kajsia*] – apricots

kaldajeve [Ita. *caldaia*] – heating, boiler

kalesh [Mkd. *kalesh* - black haired] – hairy

kale [Ita. *cavalo*] – horse

kalibobë [Mkd. *kalibob* - muddy-beans] – nettle tree

kalis [Mkd. *kali*] – metal forging

kalkuluar [Ita. *calcolare*] – calculating

kaluar [Ita. *callare*] – past (period/year/time)

kam [from Turk. *kaç* - how much, and Mkd. *imam* - I have] – I have

kameriere [Ita. *cameriere*] – waiter

kap [Ita. *captare*] – to seize, to grasp

kapim [Ita. *captare*] – to catch

kapaket [Mkd. *kapak*; from *kapa* - cap/hat] – cover

kapa [Ita. *chiapa* (vernacular), from Latin *capta*] – to catch, "*Te kapa*!" - Got ya!

kape [Ita. *capta/captare*] – capture

kapele [Ita. *capello*] – hat

kapinë [Mkd. *kapina*] – blackberry

kapur, **kapluar** [Ita. *captare*] – caught

kar [Gyp. *kar*; Mkd. *kur*, (variant of *cure* from the verb *curi* pronounced *tsuri*) - leaks] – penis

karadakut [Turk. *karadag*] – black-mountain

karavelë [Mkd. *kravej*] – small round bread

karbë [Mkd. *kobec*] – vulture

karkalec [Mkd. *skakulec* (pronounced *skakulets*)] – grasshopper, locust, grig, shrimp

karpë [Mkd. *karpa*] – rock

karsh [Mkd. *karst*, and *k'rsh* - wreckage] – rocky terrain

karrige [Old French *chaiere*; from Lat. *cathedra*] – chair

karrup [Mkd. *korpa*] – fish trap

kastrave [Mkd. *krastavica* (pronounced *krastavitsa*)] – cucumber

kat [Mkd. *kat*, from the Mkd.verb *kateri* - climbs] – floor

katr [Ita. *quatro*] – four

këlysh [Mkd. *kelesh*] – young, cub

kembe [Ita. *gambe*] – legs

kembimore [Ita. *cambio*] – change

kemisha [Ita. *camicia*] – shirt

kenduar [Ita. *cantare*] – singing

kepucë [Serb. *papuče*, from Turk. *papuš* - slippers] – shoe(s)

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[74] *kači* -'to hang on a nail, to drive in a nail, a post', also 'to lift, raise, to put up, to climb'; *zakači* 'to hook up, to pin up' (De Bray 2009)

kërbaç [Mkd. *korbač*] – whip

kërlesh [Mkd. *krlež* - tick, from the archaic verb *krla* - swings] – to stand on end (of the hair)

kerbë, **korbul** [Mkd. *krble* - wooden tub] – tub

kerko [Ita. *cerco*] – search

kerkohet [Ita. *cercare*] – search, required

kerpudhë, **kepurdhë** [Mkd. *pečurki*] – mushrooms

keshtjellë [Ita. *castello*] – castle

keshtu [Mkd. *taka-shto*][75] – thus, so, so-and-so

keta [Ita. *questa*] – this

kete [Ita. *queste*] – these

ketij [Ita. *questi*; Mkd. *kaj tie*] – this ones

kica [Mkd. *kasa*] – bites

kishe [Ita. *chiesa*, Ger. *kirche*] – church

kishet [Mkd. *kajsho* (vernacular)] – where to

kisho [Ita. *chi* (pronounced '*Ki*'), Mkd. *sh'o* (what), i.e. koj–sh'o][76] – who is, as it is

klapë [Mkd. *klapče* -'someone/something with big hanging ears'] – pudle

kleçkë [Mkd. *klečka*] – splinter, small piece of wood, obstacle

klekë, **kërlekë** [Mkd. *kleka*] – kind of mountain pine (used to aromatize the famous Macedonian brandy "*Klekovača*")

kllapit, **kllupit** [Mkd. *klopaat* (vernacular) - clumsy eating, and/or *klopa* - food/meal] – to eat like dog, also "gulp"

kobë [Mkd. *kob*] – disaster, curse

kocë [Mkd. *koza*] – she goat

kocë [Ita. *cozze*] – mussels

koçan [Mkd. *kočan*] – corncob

kohë [Mkd. *čas* - hour] – time

kohetojme [Fr. *coquet*] – flirts

kohore [Ita. *corre* - it runs and *ore* - hours] – time

kokë, **koqe** [Lat. *coccum*] – berry, grain, bulb, head

koleshkë [Mkd. *količka*] – cart

kolibe [Mkd. *koliba*] – hut

kol [Mkd. *kol*] – plow-beam, pole

kollate [Mkd. *kašlate*] – caughing

kombetare [Ita. *con/com* (with), same as in '*compagnia/compadre/compatriota*'] – a compatriot; himni kombëtar – 'anthem national'.

kombit [Ita. *combinare*[77], Ger. *kombi* - 'family van'] – 'nation'; from combine/together meaning of Italian word.

kombinuar [Ita. *combinare*] – combine

kompensuar [Ita. *compensare*] – compensate

komune [Ita. *communa*] – erroneously used for '*municipality*'

koncentrimi [Ita. *concentrato*] – concentrated

konfirmuar [Ita. *confirmare*] – confirm

konkluzat [Ita. *conclusione*] – conclusion

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[75] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B0%20%D1%88%D1%82%D0%BE

[76] Corrupted vernacular form of "Shto"- 'what' in plain Macedonian. See also "*Shtokavian*".

[77] Etimologia : combinare;

konkretisht [Ita. *concreto*] – concrete
konopicë, **konopica** [Mkd. *konop*] – hemp
konsiderohet [Ita. *considerato*] – considerated
konstatohet [Ita. *constatare*] – attesting
konsumimit [Ita. *consumare*] – consuming
kontesti [Ita. *contestare*] – dispute
kontribuoje, **kontribuon** [Ita. *contribuire*] – contribution
konvenojne [Ita. *conviene*] – satisfies
kopër [Mkd. *koper*] – fennel
kopil [Mkd. *kopile*][78] – bastard, brat
kopjuar [Ita. *copiare*] – copy
korb [Ita. *corvo*] – raven
kordhë [Ita. *corda*] – string
korë [Mkd. *kora*] – crust, bark
kore [Ita. *cicoria*] – chicory
koris [Mkd. *ukori*] – to disapprove, admonition
korrigjojne [Ita. *correzione/corregere*] – correction
korrekte [Ita. *correto*] – exact
koritë, **karrute** [Mkd. *korito* - big long (stone or wood) vessel] – fermenter
kornisat [Mkd. *korniza* - the rails for hanging the curtain, erroneously used for curtain itself] – covers
kornize [Ita. *cornice*] – frame
korr [Ita. *scure*; Mkd. *kosa* - scythe] – to harvest, to reap
korrupsionit [Ita. *corruzione*] – corruption
kos [Mkd. *kvas/kis* - sour substance, yeast] – yogurt
kosë [Mkd. *kosa*] – hair
kosë [Mkd. *kosa*] – scythe
kosis [Mkd. *kosi*] – to mow
koš [Mkd. *koš*] – basket
kovaç [Mkd. *kovač*] – smith
kozhup, **kazhup** [Mkd. *kozhuf*, from *koža* - skin] – shepherd's fur jacket
krahu [Mkd. *krak* (extremity)] – arm
krahine [Mkd. *kraina*] – region
kraahe [Mkd. *krila* (corrupted sum from *krak* - extremity and *leta* - flies)] – wings
kremra [Ita. *crema*] – cream
krenare [Mkd. *krenat* - risen, nose-up] – proud
krevat [Mkd. *krevet*] – bed
krijon [Ita. *crea*] – creates
krosketa [Ita. *cruscoto*] – instrument table (of a car)
kryesor [Ita. *cruciale*] – crucial
ku [Serb. *kuda*] – where
kuaj [Mkd. *konj*] – horse
kuç [Mkd. *kuče*] – dog
kufjet [Ita. *cufie*] – headphones
kukas [Mkd. *kuka*] – to wail, cry of pain
kukzoj [Mkd. *kuka* - hook] – to bend over (in the shape of hook)
kulaç, **kulaçit** [Mkd. *kolač*] – cake, pancake
kulë [Mkd. *kyla*] – hernia

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kulmoi [Ita. *culminare*] – culmination
kultivimit [Ita. *cultivare*] – cultivate
kumbull [Lat. *columbula*] – plum
kumtër [Mkd. *kum*, Lat. *compater*] – godfather
kunat [Ita. *cognato* - kinsman] – brother in law
kund [Serb. *kud*; Mkd. *kade* - where] – somewhere
kunder [Ita. *contro*] – against
kundret [Ita. *contrario*] – contrary
kup [Mkd. *kup*] – heap, pile
kupe [Fr. *coupe*] – coupe
kuptoni, **kuptoj** [Ita. *capito*] – understand
kurajo [Ita. *coraggio*] – courage
kurim [Ita. *currare*] – curing
kurore/kunore [Ita. *corona*] – crown
kurre [Ita. *cura*] – care, *take care of* , to cure
kurt [Ita. *corte*] – yard
kurvë [Mkd. *kurva*] – whore, bitch
kushëri [Ita. *cuggino*] – cousin
kushina [Ita. *cuchina*] – kitchen
kushtetutes [Ita. *costituzione*] – constitution
kushtonte [Ita. *costo*] – cost, price
kushtuar [Ita. *costa*] – costs
kutë [Mkd. *kutre*] – baby dog, puppy
kutendoj [Ita. *contento*] – thankfulness
kutia [Mkd. *kutia*] – box
kyç [Mkd. *kluč*] – key
kyçke [Mkd. *kučka*] – bitch, female dog

L

laçkë [Mkd. *plyački*] – household goods, wardrobe
lageshtia [Mkd. *ligava* (from *vlaga* - wet)][79] – wetness
lagja [Ita. *villagio*] – suburb, neighborhood
lajkë [Mkd. *laska*] – to flatter
lajthi [Mkd. *leshnik*] – hazel-tree, hazelnut
lakmi [Mkd. *lakomi*] – greedy, avarice
lalë [Serb. *lala*] – father/granfather, elder (used as a title)
lançimit [Ita. *lanciare*] – launching
lap/lapa [Mkd. *lap/lapa* (onomatopoeic) - gulp/slurp] – to eat/swallow greedily
lapërdhi [Mkd. *laprdi/laprda* (vernacular) - farting ("*prdi*") through the mouth, from *lafi* - speaks, and *prdi* - farts] – dirty talking, obscenity
lapsa [Mkd. *lipsa*] – to exhaust to death
lapush [Mkd. *klapush*, *klapčo* (diminutive)] – big-eared person
lardh [Ita. *lardo*] – fat bacon
larg [Ita. *largo*] – big, large (used for 'distant' too)
lartë/naltë [Ita. *alto*] – high

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79 https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B3%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B8*

largohemi [Ita. *largo*] – keep away

larje [Ita. *lavare*] – washing (used for "car wash")

lejon [Ger. *legen*; Ita. *lasciare*] – leave

lehte [Mkd. *lehko*] – easy

lendinë [Mkd. *ledina*] – untilled land, fallow field, grassland

lepur [Ita. *lepre*] – hare

lesë, **leshjë** [Mkd. *les*, *lesje* (pronounced *lesye*) - woods, forest] – harrow, wicker-work, framing

leskër [Mkd. *leski/liski*] – fish skales

leshnjë [Mkd. *lishaj* (pronounced *lishay*)] – moss

leshoje [Ita. *lasciare*] – to let go, to leave

leshome [Ita**.** *lascia me*] – leave me

leshoni [Ita. *lascia*] – to let it go, to free it

letra [Ita. *letera* (in the sense of paper-letter)] – paper

levizje [Ita. *levare* - to raise, lift] – movement, party

leviz [Ita. *leva te*] – move

lexo [Ita. *lego*] – read

lexojme [Ita. *legiamo*] – we read

libreze [Ita. *libro*] – booklet

ligji [Ita. *lege*] – law

lik [Mkd. *Lik* - face] – level

likturë [Ita. *ligatura*] – ligature, a cord, rope

linjë [Mkd. *lenen*] – linen

liqeni [Ita. *lago*] – lake

lipë [Mkd. *lipa*] – linden

liria [Ita. *liberta* (see also *Liberia*)] – freedom

lis [Mkd. *les* - wood] – oak, tree

livada [Mkd. *livada*][80] – meadow

llom [Mkd. *lom* - mess] – mud, sludge, sediment

llomis [Mkd. *lomi*] – to crush

llomotis [Mkd. *lomoti*] – brawl, chat

loje [Mkd. *loza* - kin/vine] – specie

lopatë [Mkd. *lopata*] – shovel

losh [Mkd. *losh* - bad] – tearful, upseting

lter [Ita. *altare*] – altar

luaj [Mkd. *lulya*] – to move, to swing

luan [Ita. *leone*] – lion

lubenicë [Mkd. *lubenica* (pronounced *loobenitsa*)] – watermelon

luftë [Ita. *lota*] – war, fight

luftuare [Ita. *lotare*] – to fight

luftarake [Ita. *lotare*] – conflict, war

lupesh [Mkd. *lupež* - thief] – glutton

luspë [Mkd. *lušpa*] – peel

lilja [Mkd. *lisja* (plural)] – leaf

M

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[80] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/meadow

macë [Mkd. *mače*] – cat
madh [Mkd. *gramada* - big rock; *gramaden* - huge, enormous] – big, large
madje [Mkd. *može*] – can
magar [Mkd. *magare*] – donkey
magazina [Ar. *ma k'zin*] – magazine
mahnis [Serb. *mahnit* - mad] – astounding, stupefying
maj [Lat. *Maius*] – May
maj [Serb. *malj* - sledgehamer] – hammer
majdanos [Mkd. *magdanos*] – parsley
makar [Mkd. *makar*] – at least
makë [Mkd. *makalo* - flour sauce] – glue, scum
makina [Ita. *machina*] – car
makineri [Ita. *machinari*] – machines
mal [Che. *lam*] – mountain
male [Ita. *male*] – bad
malore [Ita. *malore* - ache, grief] – bad feeling/weather/luck
mallrave [Mkd. *marva* (cattle)] – stock
mamicë [Mkd. *mamica* (diminutive, pronounced *mamitsa*) - mammy] – wet nurse
mamuz [Mkd. *mamuza*] – spur
mangë [Ita. *manica*] – sleeve
markave [Ita. *marche*] – brand
marmur [Mkd. *mermer*] – marble
marsh [Ita. *marcia*] – gear
marte [Ita. *martedi*] – Tuesday
martova [Ita. *marito*] – spouse
mashalla [Ar. *mashalla*] – god's will, god-given
mashë [Mkd. *mesha* – mixes] – paste
mashkul [Mkd. *mashko*] – mail, man
matkë [Mkd. *matka*, *matica*] – bee queen
mazë [Serb. *maže* - spalming; Mkd. *mast* -'fat'] – cream
mbarre [Ita. *imbarrazo*] – shame
mbëltoj [Ita. implantare] – to plant
mbërtej [Ita. *imbratare*] – to fasten
mbërij [Ita. *arrivo*] – to arrive
mbiatu [Ita. *immediato*] – immediately
mbijetojë [Ita. *ambietato*] – ambiented
mbraz [Mkd. *prazen*] – empty
mbrohen [Mkd. *brani*]**[81]** – protecting, bracketing, drawing away
mbufata [Ita. *imbufata*] – to swell, to inflate
mbuloj [Lat. *bull* - papal edict] – seal
mburr [Mkd. *urra-burra* - foolish hurrah] – praise
mbutoj [Ita. *imbuto* - filler; from Mkd. *buta* (pronounced *boottah*) - to fill (by pressing), to fill in] – tap, bung, seal
me fal [Mkd. *mi e žal*] – I'm sorry
meçkë [Mkd. *mečka*] – bear
mefshtë [Mkd. *mefče* - pancetta, belly] – slow, sluggish (of obesity)
megashtër [Lat. *magister*] – sage

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[81] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/protect

megjutatë [Mkd. *megjutoa*] – in between, although, but
meh [Mkd. *mie* - to wash] – to soak
mekat [Ita. *peccato*; and/or Tur. *işlemek*[82]] – sin
mekët [Mkd. *maka* - dipping (into sauce), from *mokar* - wet, and/or *mek* - soft] – wet
mel [Lat. *milium*] – millet
mellë [Mkd. *melma*] – clay, loess
melçit [Ita. *milza*] – spleen
mëlkoj [Ita. *mielle* - honey] – to sweeten
mellenjë [Ita. *merlo*] – blackbird
memec [Mkd. *nemets* (pronounced *nemets*) - German] – mute, dumb
menaxhimit [Ita. *manegare*] – management
mend [Ita. *mente*] – mind
mënd [Ita. *momento*] – moment
mendje [Ita. *mente*] – mind
mendull [Ita. *ammendola*] – almond
menyra [Ita. *maniera*] – manner
merendoj [Ita. *rendere*] – to arrange, ordering
merë [Mkd. *mora* - nightmare] – fear
merë [Mkd. *mera*] – measure
merë [Mkd. *miris*] – scent, fragrance
meritojne [Ita. *merito*] – merit, deserve(s)
mërshë [Mkd. *mrsha*] – carrion, carcass
mërshinë [Mkd. *meshina*] – wineskin
mërzej [Mkd. *mrza* - laziness] – to rest at noon
mërzis [Mkd. *mrziš*] – to hate
mes [Ita. *mezzo*] – middle, between
mesa [Ita. *misura*] – measure
mesazhi [Ita. *mesaggio*] – mesage
mesnik [Mkd. *mesno* - meaty] – meat paste
meshë [Lat. *missa*] – missal
mëshikë [Ita. *veshica*] – blister, bladder
mëshirë [Ita. *miseria*] – pity, mercy
meshoj [Ita. *peso*] – weight
mëshkerrë [Ar. *mas k ara* - mask] – heifer
meshnohem [Lat. *senilis*, *senex*] – senile, old
mështekohem [Ita. *masticare* - to chew] – to rave, rage
mësoj [Heb. *mašiah* - messiah] – to teach, to train
metale [Mkd. *smet*] – snow-drift
mez [Mkd. *maza* - cuddled] – foal
mezhdë [Mkd. *megya*] – a strip of land between two fields, boundary
mi [Serb. *miš*] – mouse
micë [Ita. *miccio* (onomatopoeic)] – cat, pussy
miell [Mkd. *meli* - grinds] – flour
mija [Ita. *mia*] – mine
mije [Ita. *mile*] – thousand
milak [Mkd. *mil* - dear] – leveret

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[82] https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=tr&tl=en&text=g%C3%BCnah%20i%C5%9Flemek

mill [Mkd. *mille*] – decorative embroidery sheth

miku/armiku [Ita. *amico/nemico*] – friend/enemy

miniera [Ita. *miniera*] – mine, an excavation in the earth for extracting minerals

mire [Ita. *mira* (aiming at)] – watch, look

mirë [Mkd. *mir* - peace][83] – good, securely

mish [Mkd. *messo*] – meat

mishkonjë [Mkd. *mushička*, Ita. *moscerino*] – gnat

miskë [Mkd. *misirka*] – turkey

mitë [Mkd. *mito*] – bribe

mizë [Ita. *mosca*] – fly

mjaft [Mkd. *mafta*] – swings, waving (used also as *a lot*)

mjaft [Ita. *smeti*] – stop it

mjaltë [Ita. *miele*] – honey

mjekesine [Ita. *medicina*] – medicine

mjeku [Ita. *medico*] – a medic, doctor

mjerinim [Ita. *miseria*] – misery

mjeshtak [Ita. *domestico* - belonging to the house, from Mkd. *doma* - next to mom, i.e. do-ma(ma)] – brother in law

mjeshtër [Ita. *magister*] – master craftsman

mjet [Ita. *meta* - half] – between

mjeznate [Ita. *mezzanotte*] – midnight

mjezditte [Ita. *mezzogiorno*] – noon

moçale [Mkd. *močvara*, *močurište*][84] – swamp

molë [Mkd. *molec* (pronounced *molets*] – moth

molikë [Mkd. *molika*] – silver firž

molis [Ita. *molle* - soft] – to weaken

more [Mkd. exclamation vocative particle used to call a man - *more*, and woman - *mori* (see also *bre*, *a-re*)] – 'hey' alike

morë [Mkd. *mora*] – nightmare

mori [Ita. *marea*; Mkd. *more* - sea] – mass, crowd (comparative, *sea of people*)

mornica [Mkd. *mornica* (pronounced *mornitsa*)] – shivering

morovicë [Mkd. *mravče* (diminutive)] – ant

morovinë [Mkd. *omorina*] – sultriness

mort [Ita. *morte*] – death

mos [Mkd. *nemož*' (vernacular) - cannot] – don't

motra [Mkd. *mater* - mother and *sestra* - sister] – sister

mraz [Mkd. *mraz*] – rain storm, cold, frost

mrekulli [Ita. *mercoledi*] – wednesday

mrekull [Ita. *miracolo*] – miracle

mrežë [Mkd. *mreža*] – net

mua [Fr. *mua*] – (for) me, (mine)

mug [Mkd. *mugra* – dawn] – twilight

mund [Mkd. *mojt*, *možda*] – may

mundi [Mkd. *možda*] – maybe, it can

mundemi [Mkd. *možeme*] – (we) can

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[83] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/peace

[84] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%BC%D0%BE%D1%87%D1%83%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%88%D1%82%D0%B5*

mungoj [Ita. *manca*] – lacks
mur [Ita. *muro*] – wall
murg/mung [Ita. *monacco*] – monk
murg [Mkd. *murgav* - dark, black] – dark, grey
murmuroj [Mkd. *mrmori*] – murmur
murtaje [Mkd. *mrtvaja* (pronounced *mrtvaya*) - dead ground, marsh] – plague
mushice [Mkd. *mushica* (pronounced *mooshitsa*] – midge
mushk [Mkd. *maska*] – mule
muskulj [Ita. *muscolo*] – muscle
mushmollë, **mushmolla** [Mkd. *mushmulla*] – medlar
myl [Ita. *mulo*] – mule
myshteri [Turk. *mushteri*] – a customer

N

nate [Ita. *note*] – night
natyror [Ita. *naturale*] – natural
natyrisht [Ita. *naturalmente*] – naturally, of course
ndalesa [Mkd. *ne-dale* (not-giving), descended into Serb. *ne-dalje* (not-further)] – stop
ndes, **ndesa** [Mkd. *desi* - happens] – troubles
ndesh [Mkd. *deshavka* - happening] – meeting
ndersa [Mkd. *nadvorešna*] – external
ndë [Mkd. *ovde* - here, *onde* - there] – into
ndër [Ita. *inter-*] – under/between
ndërliq/ndërlik [Ita. *interlegare*] – to tangle up threads, inter-linking
ndërzej [Mkd. *nadrazni* - exciting] – to mate
ndërroja [Mkd. *druga* - other one] – to change
nderkombetare [Ita. *inter-compadre*; and/or Ita. *inter-compatriota*] – international
ndikim [Mkd. *nekoi*] – some
ndikoj [Ita. *indice* - pointed out] – to influente
ndjeva [Mkd. *prostuva* - forgives] – to pardon, to forgive
ndjek [Mkd. *tek* - flow] – to follow
ndrejte [Ita. *dritto*] – toward
ndrikul [Ita. *madre-culla* - mother-cradle] – godmother
ndrize [Turk. *rizla*] – bandage
ndryd [Ita**. *intrudere* - to push in] – to squeez, to twist
ndryshimit [Mkd. *narusheni* - disturbed] – change
ndorë/ndoroj [Ita. *dirige* - directs] – to manage
ndoshta [Serb. *do-shta* - until-what] – perhaps, maybe
ne [Mkd. *nie*] – we
në [Mkd. *na*] – on
ne fund [Ita. *fondo* - bottom] – in the end, till the end
negociata [Ita. *negoziare*] – negotiation
nemec [Mkd. *nemec* (pronounced *nemets*, used for "German")] – mute, dumb
nëmë [Mkd. *nema* - absence, lack of] – curse, oath
nënë [Ita. *nona* - granma] – mother
nerënxë, **nerënxa** [Turk. *narenç*] – orange
numëroj [Ita. *numero*] – numbering, counting
nenë/nanë [Che. *nene*] – mother

nenujore [Ita. *nuotare*; Mkd. *nurkanje*] – diving

nëse [Ita. *se*] – if

nevoje, nevojten [Ita. (*ce*) *ne-vole*] – needs, necessitates

nga [Mkd. *v'nka* (archaic)] – out

ngarkoj [Ita. *incarico*] – burden

ngerç, previously **gerç** [Mkd. *g'rč*]**[85]** – cramp

ngjala [Mkd. *jagula*] – eel

ngjir [Ita. *gira* - turns; Mkd. *vir*] – whirlpool

ngratë [Ita. *ingrato*] – disgraced

ngrë [Mkd. *nagore* - upstairs] – to rise

ngrij [Mkd. *ne-gree* - doesn't heat] – to freeze

ngroh/ngrof [Mkd. *né-gree* - heats us] – to warm

ngrite [Mkd. *naraste*] – grow-up

ngush [Ita. *angoscia*] – irritation

ngushtë [Ita. *angusta*] – narrow

ngushulloj [Mkd. *gushka* - hugs] – to give consolation

nip, **nipin** [Ita. *nipote*] – nephew, grandson

nivel [Mkd. *nivo***[86]**, Ita. *livelo*] – level

njegull [Ita. *nebula* - cloud and Mkd. *magla* - fog] – fog, mist

njeri [Ita. genero - husband; also Skr. *nára/nári* - men/women] – man

njerëz, **njeriut** [Mkd. *narod*] – people

njerezit/njerezisht, **njerëzve/njerëzivë** [Ita. *genere*, from Latin *genus*] – people, people's

njëthët [Ita. *nato*; Lat. *nativus*] – to be fertile, to grow

njo [Ita. *uno*] – one

njohe [Ita. *conosce*] – knows, familiar with

njohur [Ita. *conosciuto*] – famous

njolle [Ita. *nuvole*] – cloudy

njoh [Ita. *conoscenza*] – knowing, knowledge

noçkë [Ita. *nocio* - knob] – knuckle, joint

nofkë [Mkd. *novka* (vernacular abrev. from *novo-vikan*) - new-called] – nickname

nofull [Ita. *gnoffele*] – jaw, jawbone

nokër [Ita. *innocuo* - harmless, innocent] – small, tiny

noshtër [Mkd. *laster, lastegarka*] – sprout

notoj [Ita. *nuoto*] – swim

nozikë [Serb. *nožikj*] – small knife

nterprere [Ita. *interrompere*] – interrupt

nuhas [Mkd. *nyuh* - sense of smell] – to smell, to sniff

numer, numra [Ita. *numero*] – number

numri [Ita. *numeri*] – numbers

nuvelit [Ita. *livelo*] – level

O

obligimet [Ita. *obligato*] – obligated

oborr [Mkd. *obor*] – open enclosure for cattle

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[85] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/cramp
[86] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/level

oda [Mkd. *odaa*] – room
oferte [Ita. *oferta*] – offer, present
ofiq [Ita. *ufficio*] – service, function
ofroj [Ita. *ofre*] – offers
ofruan [Ita. *ofre*] – offered
ofrohet [Ita. *ofrira*] – offer
ograjë [Mkd. *ograda* - fence] – pasture (enclosed by fence)
oksigjeni [Ita. *ossigeno*] – oxigene
okitë [Mkd. *okiti* - decorating] – hanging snow on tree branchess
okoll [Mkd. *okolu*] – around
operatore [Ita. *operatore*] – operator
opingë [Mkd. *opinci*] – leather shoes
optimizem [Ita. *ottimismo*] – optimism
ore [Ita. *ore*] – hours
orientohet [Ita. *orientare*] – orienting
origjine [Ita. *origine*] – origine
orizi [Mkd. *oriz*] – rice
orrl [Mkd. *orel*] – eagle
orok [Mkd. *rok*] – time limit, term
oxhak [Turk. *oçak*] – chimney

P

paguat [Ita. *pagare*] – pay
pah [Serb. *prah*] – dust
padulem [Ita. *palude*] – swamp
pak [Mkd. *pak*] – again
palavi [Mkd. *palavi*] – careless
pambuk [Turk. *pambuk*] – cotton
panairin [Mkd. *panagyur*] – fair
paqes [Ita. *pace*] – peace
papreshkem [Ita. *prende* (catch)] – uncatchable
para [Ita. *pre-*] – until, before
para [Mkd. *pari*] – money
paralajmeruan [Ita. *parlare*] – warning
pare [Ita. *appare*] – seems, looks like (apparition)
parapara [Ita. *prepara*] – prepares
paralajmeri [Ita. *parlare*] – monition
parkut [Ita. *parco*] – park
parriz [Ita. *paradiso*] – paradise
partneritetit [Ita. *partecipazione*] – partnership
pas, **pastaj** [Mkd. *posle*, *posle toa*][87] – after, further
pashkë [Ita. *pasqua*] – easter
pashnik [Mkd. *peshkir*] – towel
pasojave [Ita. *passa* ('passes further'); Mkd. *posle - after* and *pojava - appearance* respectively] – result, consequence

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87 https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%B5*

passegerit [Ita. *passegero*] – passenger
pasurite [Mkd. *parite* (the money)] – treasure
patate [Ita. *patate*] – potatoes
patë [Mkd. *patka*] – duck, goose
patkua [Mkd. *podkovica* (pronounced *podkovitsa*)] – horseshoe
patrikana [Lat. *patriarchia*] – patriarchy
pecë [Ita. *peza*] – rag, cloth
pejsazhit [Ita. *paesagio*] – landscape
pelenë [Mkd. *pelena*] – diaper
pelë [Mkd. between *tele* - calf and *prle* - donkey's colt] – mare
pellas [Ita. *palazzo*] – palace
pelqen [Ita. *percome*] – as, like
pëlqen [Ita. *piace*] – like
pëlumb [Lat. *palomba*] – pige*on*
për [Ita. *per*] – for
perandorine [Ita. *impero*] – empire
perberjet [Mkd. *pribere*] – harvesting, picking
përç [Mkd. *p'rč*] – uncastrated he-goat
perçëlloj [Mkd. *peče*] – to roast
përdëlej [Ita. *perdono*] – to pity, forgive
periudhen [Ita. *perdita*] – misses, lose
përrua [Mkd. *poroj*] – creek, watercourse
perdorimit [Mkd. *poradi*] – because
periudhe [Ita. *periodo*] – period
permireson [Ita. *permetere*] – permits
përrua [Mkd. *poroj* (pronounced *poroy*)] – ravine river-bed
perse/pse [Ita. *perche*] – why
përskas [Mkd. *prska*] – sprinkles, splashing
pershëndetje [Ita. *pronto*] – ready
pershkruar [Ita. *prescritto*] – prescription
pershtupje [Ita. *percezione*] – perceive
personaje [Ita. *personale*] – personally
përzhis [Mkd. *p'rzhi*] – to fry
pes [Mkd. *pet*] – five
peshë [Ita. *peso*] – weight
peshk [Ita. *pesce*] – fish
peshkim [Ita. *pescare*] – fishing
peshkatar [Ita. *pescatore*] – fisherman
peshoj [Ita. *peso*] – weight
peshtjerë [Mkd. *peshtera* - cave] – down, low
peskop [Ita. *episcopio*] – episcope
pice (pronounced "*pitse*") [Ita. *pizza*] – pizza
picërr (pronounced "*pitser*") [Ita. *pizzo* - emroidery] – tiny, delicate
pidh [Mkd. *pizda* (adjective, from vulgar *pička* - vagina)] – cunt, pudenda
pijshem [Mkd. *pijem*] – drinking, drinkable
pi [Mkd. *pie*, *poi*] – drink
pije [Mkd. *pienje*] – a drink
pik [Mkd. *pika*] – to fill bag/pocket
pika [Mkd. *kapi/pliska*] – drop, dot

pika zero [Mkd. *kapi*; and Arab *zero*] – starting point, zero-point
pikë [Mkd. *kapi*] – drop
piktura [Ita. *pitura*] – picture
pip [Ita. *pipa*] – tube, pipe
pirjes [Mkd. *piri* - blows] - smoking
pishina [Ita. *piscina*] – pool
piskas [Mkd. *piska*] – to scream
pitë [Mkd. *pita*] – pie
pizgë [Mkd. *piska*] – wind instrument
pjate [Ita. *piato*] – plate
pjatat [Ita. *piato*] – dish, meal
pjavicë [Mkd. *pijavica* (pronounced *piyavitsa*)] – leech
pjek [Mkd. *pek* - bake, *pripek* - sun-beating place] – to bake
pjekur [Mkd. *pekar* - baker[88]] – baking
pjepën [Mkd. *pepon*] – sweet melon
pjerd [Mkd. *prdi*] – farts
pjese [Ita. *paese*] – village, region
pjesë [Ita. *pezzo*] – part
pjeshqë [Ita. *pesce*] – peach
pjeqen [Ita. *piace*] – like
plagë [Ita. *piaga*] – wound
plah [Serb. *plahta*] – cover, blanket
plang [Ita. *plancia*] – board
planifikuar [Ita. *pianificare*] – to plan
plažin [Mkd. *plaža*] – beach
pleme [Mkd. *plemna*] – barn
pleng [Mkd. *pelenka* (diminutive of *pelena* - diaper)] –bandage
plevas [Mkd. *pliva*] – to swim
plevicë [Mkd. *plevna* (variation of *plemna*)] – hayloft
plumb [Mkd. *plomba*; Ita. *piombo*] – lead
pllajë [Mkd. *plaža*] – beach
pllashicë [Mkd. *plashica* (pronounced *plashitsa*)] – small fish
pllaz [Mkd. *plast*] – the piece of earth turned up by plow
plloçë [Mkd. *ploča*] – flat stone, slab
plloskë [Mkd. *ploska*] – flat wooden or ceramic bottle
po [Ita. *puo* (it can)] – yes
pod [Mkd. *pod*] – floor, ground
pojak [Mkd. *poljak* (pronounced *polyak*)] – field guard
pojatë [Mkd. *palata*] – cabin, shack
pokrovë [Mkd. *pokrov*] – cover
polenin [[Mkd. *polen*] – pollen
policë [Mkd. *polica* (pronounced *politsa*)] – shelf
ponis [Mkd. *ponos*] – honor
pop [Mkd. *pop*] – priest
populit [Ita. *popolo*] – people
por [Ita. *pero*] – but

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[88] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-
angliski/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%80*

porez [Mkd. *porez*] – tax
porosit [Serb. *poručiti*] – to order
porris [Mkd. *pobriše*] – to sweep
porropi [Mkd. *porobi* - enslaves] – to ruin, to devastate
portë [Ita. *porta*] – door
posaçem [Mkd. *poseben*]⁸⁹ – specific, distinct
posedon [Ita. *posiede*] – has
poshtë [Ita. *posteriore*] – behind, down below
postafat [Mkd. *postavat*] – to put in order, to set on purpose
postas [Mkd. *postanat* - tired] – exhaust, weakened
postrë [Mkd. *spastren* - sheltered] – to shelter
posullë [Mkd. *pusule*] – letter, note, bill
pozita [Ita. *posizione*] – position
praf [Mkd. *prav*] – dust
prag [Mkd. *prag*] – threshold
prangë [Mkd. *prangi*] – chain, handcuff
pranimi [Ita. *prendimi* - take-me] – reception, reception/waiting room
pranishem [Ita. *presente*] – present
pranvere [Ita. *primavera*]⁹⁰ – spring (and **veri** - summer)
praqë [Mkd. *prački* - branches] – stirrups
prashis [Mkd. *prashi*] – to cultivate
pre [Ita. *preda*] – prey, booty, plunder
prej [Mkd. *preku*] – over
premtoj [Ita. *promete*] – promises
presim [Mkd. *spremi*; Ita. *pronto*] – ready, prompt
prezentimit [Ita. *presentare*] – presenting
prik [Mkd. *preku*] – slope
prill [Ita. *Aprile*] – April
prind, **prinder**, **prinderit** [Ita. *parente,* plural: *parenti* - relatives, kin] – erroneously taken for 'parents', both in Shiptar/Albanian and English
priskoj [Mkd. *prskaj* (pronounced *prskay*)] – to besprinkle
prish [Mkd. *prishie* - to saw] – to spoil, to waste
privoj [Ita. *privare*] – to rob, plunder
prodhoj [Ita. *produre*] – produce
prodhuntaria [Ita. *produzione*] – production
prokuroria [Ita. *procura*] – court of law
propozuar [Ita. *proposare*] – (to) propose
prosek [Mkd. *prosek* - clear section, crossover] – a hut/refuge for the cattle round-up
proshut [Ita. *prosciutto* - essicated, dried] - ham
provarje [Ita. *provare*] – to taste
provohen [Ita. *prova*] – to try/taste
pshikëlloj [Serb. *kamshikuje*] – to whipp
pshurr [Mkd. *pishurre* (vernacular) - piss] – to urinate
prvoshje [Mkd. *prvo*] – first
publicitet [Ita. *publicita*] – publicity, commercial
pufkë [Mkd. *pufka*] – light breeze blow

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puftë [Mkd. *pafta* (verb) - swinging an empty bag/hat/dress] – empty, hollow
pule [Mkd. *pile*] – chicken
pulendër [Ita. *pulire* - to clean] – washing water
pulisht [Mkd. *kopilishte* - bastard] – donkey's colt
pulqyer [Ita. *pulce* - flea] – thumb, dwarf
pune [Mkd. *zapne/napne* - (to) enforce, forcing; *opne* - (to) hit strongly] – work
pupë [Mkd. *pupka* - blossom] – breast, teat
purtekë [Serb. *prut*] - rod, stick
pushkë [Mkd. *pushka* - arrow] – gun, rifle
pushtet [Mkd. *pushta* - unleashes] – power
puter [Mkd. *puter*] – butter
putë [Mkd. *peta* - foot] – sole
putërë [Ita. *putana*] – whore
pyesim [Mkd. *prašam*] – to question, to ask
pyetja [Mkd. *pita* (archaic)] – asks/begs
pyetjeje [Mkd. *pytaje/pitaje* (archaic), Serb. *pitanje*] – asking

Q (between soft *Ch* and soft *K*; Mkd. *Ḱ*; Serbo–Croatian *Ћ*)

qark [Ita. *cerchio*] – circle
qartë [Ita. *chiaro*] – clear
qelë [Ita. *cella*] – priest's room (cell)
qelq [Ita. *calice*] – glass, cup
qelcore [Ita. *calcare*] – limestone (Calcium Carbonate)
qendrore [Ita. *centrale*] – central
qeroj [Ita. *cerco*] – asking, demanding
qerpe [Turk. *perçe*] – tuft of hair
qesja [Mkd. *kesa*] – nylon bag
qershi [Ita. *quercia*] – oak
qershi [Mkd. *creshi* (pronounced *tsreshi*)] – cherries
qesas [Serb. *tesa*] – wood working
qeverine [Ita. *governo*] – government
qellim [Mkd. *cel*] – target, goal
qiell [Ita. *cielo*] – sky
qind [Ita. *cento*] – hundred
qitetar [Ita. *citadino*] – citizen
qitër [Ita. *citrone*] – citron
quar [Ita. *quartiere* - district] – prison
quhet [Mkd. *čuen*][91] – called, named
qymyrit [Turk. *qumur*] – coal
qyrë [Mkd. *sekira* (*sek* and *kyra*)] – the rear blunt side of an axe/knife
qyteti [Ita. *cita*] – city

R

rabeckë [Mkd. *vrabec* (pronounced *vrabets*)] – sparrow

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[91] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%87%D1%83%D0%B5%D0%BD*

rabush [Mkd. *rabush*] – tally, tag
radhë [Mkd. *red*] – row
ragal [Mkd. *agol* – corner, or *raga* - mongrel horse] – kennel
rajone [Ita. *regione*; Mkd. *rejon*] – region
ralle [Ita. *raro*] – rare
rapë [Mkd. *repa*; Ita. *rapa*] – turnip
rasë [Mkd. *risa*] – cassock
rashqel [Ita. *rascello*] – rake
rasteve [Mkd. *raste*] – grows
ratifikimit [Ita. *ratificare*] – to ratify
ravë, **ravgë** [Mkd. *rov* - ditch] – a path through the snow or mountain
reagimet [Ita. *reagire*] – reaction
recete [Ita. *ricetta*] – recipe, prescription
red/rend [Mkd. *red*] – row
referohej [Ita. *referto*] – refers (to)
regëzinj [Mkd. *rogozina*] – bast mat, rag
regj [Lat. *regem* - reign] – king
reklamash [Ita. *reclamare*] – réclame, publicity
reagimeve [Ita. *reagire*] – to react
realisht [Ita. *reale*] – realy, in fact
realizoi [Ita. *realizzo*] – accomplish
rehabilitimit, rehabiliton [Ita. *riaabilitare*, *riabilitazione*] – rehabilitation
regjistrim [Ita. *registra*] – record
regula [Ita. *regola*] – rule
rekë [Mkd. *reka*] – river
rekës [Mkd. *orijaš* (pronounced *oriyaš*)] – giant
rekomandohet [Ita. *recommandato*] – recommended
rem [Ita. *rame*] – copper
remë [Ita. *maremme* - low, marshy land] – watermill ditch
rend [Ita. *corendo*] – running
rëndë [Ita. *rende* - holds] – heavy
rendiment [Ita. *rendimento*] – harvest
rendoj [Mkd. *renda*] – to grate
repë [Ita. *dirupo* - wasteland, drop] – desert
rerë/ranë [Lat. *arena*] – sand
reshirë [Mkd. *shira*] – grape juice
rëpjetë [Ita. *ripido*] – steep
respektohen [Ita. *rispetto*] – respect
resh [Mkd. *rosi* - drizzle] – rain
reshis [Mkd. *reshi* - resolve] – to extinguish
reshpe [Mkd. *rashpar* - dissipated, dispersion] – rockslide, avalanche
resht [Ita. *arresto*] – to stop, to keep away
rettuar [Ita. *rete*] – fenced
reziqet [Ita. *risico*] – risk, risky
rezillek [Turk. *rezil*] – shame
rigë [Ita. *irrigare* - to irrigate] – drizzle
rigjenerim [Ita. *rigenerazione*] – regeneration

rikë [onomatopoeic Mkd. *rika* - roar, scream][92] – duckling (use of inappropriate Macedonic word for denoting duck-quacking or similar sounds)

rikujtuar [Ita. *ricordare*] – remember

rinovimi [Ita. *rinnovo*] – renewal

ris [Mkd. *ris*] – lynx

ritet [Mkd. *r'ti*] – growing

rizë [Mkd. *riza*; from Turk. *rizla*] – kerchief, bandana

roli [Ita. *ruolo*] – role

rob [Mkd. *rob/rab*, from the verb *raboti* - working] – slave

rod [Mkd. *rod*] – kin, family

rogë [Mkd. *rog* - horn] – glade, clear hilltop

rogeçë [Mkd. *rogač/rogat* - horned] – masked participant of a carnival

roi [Mkd. *roj* (pronounced *roy*)] – swarm (of bees)

rois [Mkd. *roiš*] – to swarm bees

rojkë – bee (in the swarm)

rok [Mkd. *rok*] – term, expiring date

ronitëm [Mkd. *roni*] – to let fall crumbles

rotar [Mkd. *ratar* - peasant] – servant

rubë [Mkd. *ruba* - wardrobe, clothes] – cloth, kerchief

rudinë [Mkd. *rudina*] – alpine pasture

rufkë [Mkd. *rofka* - soft (soil/egg)] – soft-boiled (egg)

rugjë [Ita. *rughe* - wrinkles] – closely cropped

rungajë [Mkd. *rinkanje* (pronounced *rinkanye*) - pushing through like plough] – river bed

rus [Mkd. *rus*, from the archaic noun *krasno* - cardinal-red and/or beautiful] – red-haired

ryej [Serb. *ruga* - mocking] – to weep, to suffer

RR

rrafsh [Mkd. *raven*] – (to) flatten

rrag [Mkd. *rag*] – apron

rragatem [Serb. *ruganje*] – to quarrel

rrah [Ita. *ravine*] – grubbed out land, stricken

rrallë [Ita. *rarro*] – rare

rranicë [Mkd. *rani* - feeds] – big piece of bread

rrapame [Mkd. *tropame* - banging] – crash, din

rraqe [Ita. *racca* - pit, hole in the ground] – lumber, rubbish

rraskë [Mkd. *sirutka*] – rennet

rrasoll [Mkd. *rasol* - vegetables (pickles, carrots, cabbage, etc.) preserved in vinegar] – pickles

rraz [Ita. *raggi*] – ray, spoke

rrazbitëm [Mkd. *razbien*] – weaken, beaten

rrëfangull [Ita. *retangolo*] – buttonhole

rrefej [Ita. *riferisce*; Mkd. *rečej* (refers)] – to tell, to spoke

rrefeshk [Mkd. *reshetka*] – kind of thistle

rreguli [Ita. *regola*] – ok, order, rule, norm

rrekë, **rrekajë** [Mkd. *reka*][93] – river, stream

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[92] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/scream

rrem [Ita. *remare*] – oar
rrëmeta [Mkd. *remen* - belt, lace] – bast shoes
rrenjë [Mkd. *korrenje* (pronounced *korenye*)] – roots, also used for 'trees'
rrep [Mkd. *repa*] – turnip
rrepkë, **rep** [Mkd. *repka*] – beetroot
rreshk [Mkd. *resho* - stove] – well roasted
rreshktaq [Mkd. *roshav*] – wrinkled, elderly person
rretër [Ita. *rete* - net] – bridle
rreth [Mkd. *reticolo*] – rim, circle
rrevë [Mkd. *revenire*] – lot, revenue
rrezë (from **rrenjë**) [Mkd. *korenje* - roots] – foot of the mountain or tree
rrezike [Ita. *risico*] – danger, risqué
rrezikshme [Ita. *riscioso*] – risky
rrezoj (from **rrezë**) – to throw down, to pull down
rri [Mkd. *zapri/sopri* - stop, halt] – to stay, to remain, to stand, to sit
rribë/rripë [Ita. *rupe*] – waterfall, torrent
rrimë [Ita. *verme*] – rainworm
rriqër [Ita. *zecca*; Mkd. *krlež*] – tick
rris [Mkd. *rast*] – to grow, to increase, to pull up
rrizhgoj [Mkd. *rastoj*] – to creep up, to rise
rritje [Mkd. *r'ti*][94] – grow(th), germinate
rritjen [Mkd. *r'ti*] – growth
rrjedh [Ita. *irrigare*] – to irrigate, to flow
rrjetë [Ita. *rete*] – net
rrobave [Mkd. *roba*, *garderoba*][95] – wardrobe, clothes
rroboj [Ita. *rubare* - to steal] – to scatter, plunder
rrogë [Mkd. *rog* - horn] – alpine meadow
rrogoz [Mkd. *rogoz* - reed] – reed mat
rrokë [Mkd. *furka*] – distaff, spiral
rrokoll [Mkd. *r*askol] – bad, chaotic
rrokopujë [Mkd. *raskopue* - demolishes the foundations (of building)] – bad, evil
rrotulim [Ita. *rotolare*] – turning, spinning
rrotë [Ita. *rota*] – wheel
rrotull [Ita. *rotolo* (roll of toilet paper)] – small wheel
rrua/rrue [Ita. *rupe*] – small stream, brook
rruaj/rruej [Ita. *radere*] – to shave
rrudhë [Ita. *ruga*] – wrinkle
rrugë [between Fr. *rue* - street and Mkd. *pruga* - railroad] – street
rrufe/rrufeja [Mkd. *rofja* (pronounced *rofya*)] – thunder
rrunë [Mkd. *runo* - fleece] – lamb
rrushi [Mkd. *grozje*] – grapes
rruvi [Mkd. *pravi* - straighr] – line
rrumë [Mkd. *stryma* (pronounced *strooma*) - stream] – flow of water

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[93] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/river
[94] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8*
[95] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/wardrobe

S

s' ["not" prefix]

sa [Serb. *šta*] – what, how-many/how-much (example: "*Sa sati?*" - '*What's the time*?')

sabje [Mkd. *sabja*] – sword

sabotimin [Ita. *sabotaggio*] – sabotage

sajë/sanjë [Mkd. *sanka*] – sledge

sajoj [Turk. *sajikli* - clever] – to devise, to think

sakë [Mkd. *sekira*] – axe

sakte [Ita. *exacte*] – exact

saldimit [Ita. *saldare*] – welding

salmonin [Ita. *salmone*] – salmon

salut [Ita. *salute*] – cheer

sana [Serb. *san* - dream] – elfs, spirits of mountains

secili [Mkd. *sečii*] – everyone's

sediljet [Ita. *sedile*] – seat

sepse [Ita. *se*, *se-per-se*] – if (for it), because

sfida [Ita. *sfida*] – chalenge

sfiduar [Ita. *sfidare*] – chalenges

shajkë [Mkd. *shajka*] – peg, nail

shaka [Mkd. *kaka*; Ita. *cacca*] – excrement(ing)

shap [Mkd. *shap*] – cattle disease

shapkë [Mkd. *shapka*] – cap, hat

sharë [Mkd. *sharena* - multicolored] – sheep with spots

sharavazë [Mkd. *korov*] – weed

sharov [Mkd. *sharo*, *sharko*] – spoted dog

shatorrë [Mkd. *shator*, Turk. *çador* - a loose robe worn by Muslim women, *çati* - 'roof']⁹⁶ – tent, pavilion

shegë [Ita. *scege* - shreds] – pomegranate

shekë [Ita. *sechio*] – large wooden or metal vessel, a bucket

shekroj [Ita. *sacro*] – to devote, to dedicate

shekull [Ita. *secolo*] – century, age

shelboj [Ita. *salvo*] – to save

shembull [Lat. *exemplum*] – example

shembëllej [Ita. *assimilare*] – to resemble

shemë [Ita. *sciame*] – swarm

shen [Ita. *san*, *santo*] – saint

shëndet [Mkd. *sanitet* - infirmary, Ita. *sanita*] – health

shenjë [Ita. *segno*] – sign

shërbej [Ita. *serve*] – to serve

sherbimit [Ita. *servizio*] – service

shëroj [Ita. *sanare*] – to heal

shetit [Mkd. *sheta*] – to walk around

shetkë [Mkd. *četka* - brush] – mane

shi [Serb. *kishi* - rains] – rain

shi/shij [Mkd. *troshi* - to crumble] – to threshing

shibël [Mkd. *shiba* - whips] – splinker

shigjetë [Ita. *sagittarius*] – arrow

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96 https://glosbe.com/tr/en/%C3%A7ador

shifer, shifra [Fr. *cifre*; Ar. *ṣifr* (zero)] – number(s)

shikto [Ita. *ascolta*] – listen

shikoj [Ita. *segue*] – to look, to pay attention

shipkë, **shitë** [Mkd. *shiba*, *shuta*] – box on the ear

shiringe [Ita. *siringe*] – syringe

shfrutezohet [Ita. *sfrutare*] – benefiting, usage

shfrutezojne [Ita. *sfrutarne*] – exploiting

shkalle [Ita. *scala*] – grade, gradient, stair

shkalkonem [Ita. *scalare* - bring down, Mkd. *konj* - horse] – dismounting

shkalloj [Ita**.** *escalazione*] – to exaggerate

shkaktojne [Ita. *scatare*] – provokes, makes

shkandull [Ita. *scandalo*] – temptation

shkaravesh [Ita. *scaraventare* - to make upside-down] – to cut into pieces

shkarkoj [Ita. *scaricare*] – to unload

shartoj [Ita. *scarto* - scraps] – to sort

shkaterimit [Ita. *scarta*] – destroys

shkas [Ita. *scata*] – impulse, click

shkel/shkelë [Ita. *scala*] – step, stair

shkembëj [Ita. *scambio*] – to change, exchange

shkendijë [Ita. *scintila*] – spark

shkateruar [Ita. *scarto*] – trash, refuse

shkenza [Ita. *scienza*] – science

shkenkore [Ita. *scienza*] – science

shkoj [Mkd. *peshki-oj* (vernacular, pronounced *peshki-oy*) - on feet-go] – to go

shkollore [Ita. *scuolla*] – school

shkon [Mkd. *kon* - toward] – going

shkop [Ita. *scoppa* (broom), Mkd. *stap*] – stick

shkopis [Mkd. *shkopi*] – castrates

shkrap [Mkd. *shkorpia*, Turk. *akrep*] – scorpion

shkretë [Ita. *secreto*] – lonely, deserted

shkrimi [Ita. *scrivi*] – writes

shkruan [Ita. *scrive*, from Mkd. *shkrta* - scratches, draws] – written

shkumë [Ita. *sciuma*] – foam

shkruarit [Ita. *scrivere*, from Mkd. *shkrta* - scratches, draws[97]] – writing

shkurt [Ita. *corto* - short] – February

shkurte [Ita. *corta*] – short, small

shok [Mkd. *shop* - hillbilly, countryside pal] – comrade

shpate [Ita. *spada*] – sword

shpellë [Mkd. *shpilje*] – cave

shpejte [Lat. *expeditio*; Ita. *spedito* - to send] – speed, fast

shpenzime [Ita. *spesa*] – expenses

shperëj [Ita. *spero*] – to hope

shpesh [Ita. *spesso*] – often

shpine [Ita. *spinna dorsale*] – spine, backbone

shpirt [Lat. *spiritto*] – soul, spirit

shpirë [Ita. *respira* - breaths] – asthma

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[97] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%88%D0%BA%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%9A%D0%B5

shpresoj [Ita. *spero*] – I hope

shpuar [Mkd. *shupi*, *shuplivo* (hollow)] – drilling a hole

shputë [metathesis from Mkd. *stopa*] – foot sole

shqep [Mkd. *shtep* - stitch, suture] – to rip, to tear

shqepoj [Serb. *shepa*] – to be lame

shqer [Lat. *cisoria*] – to tear (cloth)

shqilë [Mkd. *shileže* - baby goat] – rennet

shqip, **shqipetar** [Lat. *excipere* - to take out, to seize (as the Shiptar/Albanians were seized and taken from their Caucasian homeland by Arab/Turkish masters)] – Albanian

shqopë [Ita. *scopa*] – brier

shqumb [Mkd. *skubi* - pull apart] – to destroy

shqrutoj [Ita. *scrutinio*] – examine, observation

shqyut [Lat. *scutum*, Mkd. *skut*] – shield

shtagë [Mkd. *shtaka* - peg leg] – pole, stick

shtalbër [Mkd. *stolb* - pillar] – wooden snare

shtallë [Ita. *stalla*] – stable

shtate [Ita. *sete*] – seven

shtalkë [Mkd. *stalak* - pedestal, support] – frame

shriket [Mkd. *srka* (sipping)] – melting (snow)

shteg [Mkd. *shtajga* - standing plato, station, *staza*] – path, road

shtepa [Mkd. *stopan* - landlord, owner] – shepherd, cheese-maker

shtepi [Ita. *ospitare* - hosting] – house

shtepreshë [Mkd. *stopanka* - female landlord, owner] – female shepherd, cheese-maker

shterë [Ita. *pestare*] – mortar

shterg [Mkd. *shtrk* , from the verb *štrči* - protrudes, sprouts] – stork

shterrë, **shtjerrë** [Serb. *shtene* - puppy] – heifer

shteti [Ita. *stato*] – state

shtetevi [Mkd. *shteta*] – damage

shteterore [Ita. *statale*] – of the state

shterpë [Ita. *stripe* - descent] – sterile

shtije [Mkd. *shtik*] – spear, ray

shtitni [Mkd. *stisni*] – to press

shtrapëzoj [Ita. *strapazare*] – to spread

shtrat [Ita. *strato*] – layer

shtrengoj, **shtrij/shtriq** [Ita. *stringe*] – to press/squeeze, to spread, to stretch

shtrenjtë [Ita. *streto* – narrow] – dear, expensive

shtret [Ita. *strato*] – board

shtreze [Ita. *sterzo*] – stern (of a boat)

shtrigë [Ita. *strega*] – witch

shtroi [Mkd. stroi] – fixing, puttin in order

shtylave, **shtyllë** [Ger. *shtul*; from Mkd. *stolb*] – pillar, column

shtypa [Ita. *stupra* - to rape] – to quash, to squash, to break into pieces

shume [Mkd. *shuma* (forest)] – woods

shumë [Chi. *shù-mù*] – many, much[98]

shumëkujt [Chi. *shù-mù*] – many (people), crowd

shumohet [Chi. *shù-mù*] – multiplying, breeding

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[98] https://chinese.yabla.com/chinese-english-pinyin-dictionary.php?define=%E6%95%B0%E7%9B%AE+

shurdër [Ita. *sordo*] – deaf
shure [Mkd. *shora* - to urinate] – urinate
shurqel [Mkd. *shurka* - squirting] – waterfall
shushalë [Mkd. *shushki* (onomatopoeic) – dry leafs, hay] – peeled corn-cob
shushunjë [Ita. *sanguisuga*] – leech
shut [Mkd. *shut*] – hornless
sikunder [Ita. *secondo* - according to] – as
siluri [Ita. *siluro* (torpedo-fish)] – catfish (order *Siluriformes*)
sillë [Mkd. *sila*] – power, force
singjir [Turk. *sinjir*] – chain
sinqerte [Ita. *sincero*] – sincere
siperfaqe, siperfacja [Ita. *superficie*] – surface
sisë [Serb. *sisa*] – breast, tit
sitë [Mkd. *sito*]**99** – sieve
sitka [Mkd. *sitka*] – bran
sivone [Mkd. *sivonja* - stubborn as gray ox] – uncomfortable person
siperfaqe [Ita. *superficie*] – surface
sjell [Mkd. *seel* (past tense)] – seeding, planting seeds
sjell [Mkd. *nosel* - carrying] – to bring
skaj [Mkd. *kraj*] – edge, border
s'kam [Ita. *non-ce*] – don't have
skamur [Ita. *non-ce*] – poor, needy
skaterohen [Ita. *corroto*] – (to) smash, damage
skelet [Mkd. *skelet*] – bones
skenari [Ita. *scenario*] – scenario, screenplay
skenen [Ita. *scena*] – scene
skuader [Ita. *squadra*] – team
sokoli [Mkd. *sokoli* (plural)] – hawk(s)
sonte [Ita. *stanotte*] – this night
sot [Ita. *sono*] – I am
spicë [Mkd. *spica* (pronounced *spitsa*)] – splinter
spjegojme [Ita. *spiegare*] – explain
spjerfaqja [Ita. *superficie*] – surface
spitali [Ita. *ospedale*] – hospital
spontanisht [Ita. *spontaneo*] – spontaneous
sportele [Ita. *sportelo*] – bank
sprazimi [Mkd. *isprazni*] – empties
sqarohet [Ita. *schiarire*] – to clarify
sqyt [Mkd. *skut* - lap, Lat. *scutum*] – shield
stabilitetin [Ita. *stabilita*] – stability
stap [Mkd. *stap*] – staff, rod
stërvinë [Mkd. *strvina*]**100** – carcass, corpse, rotting
stërvis [Mkd. *strven*] – to train
stazh [Mkd. *staž*] – work record
stavë [Mkd. *ostava*] – haystack, heap of wood, stockpile
stog [Mkd. *stog*] – haystag

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99 https://glosbe.com/en/mk/sieve
100 https://glosbe.com/en/mk/corpse

stol [Mkd. *stol*] – stool
stopan [Mkd. *stopan*] – householder
strazë [Mkd. *straža*] – guard, garrison
strehë [Mkd. *strea*] – eave
strug [Mkd. *strug*] – plane (tool)
struga [Mkd. *struga*, *struja*] – current, draft
strup [Mkd. *strup*] – scab
sutë [Mkd. *košuta*] – female deer
sukses [Ita. *successo*] – success
superfacia [Ita. *superfice*] – surface
supozoj [Ita. *supposare*] – supposing

T

tabelë [Ita. *tavola*] – table, plate
talë [Ita. *taglia*] – measure, size
tamam [Turk. *tamam*] – exactly
tangë [Mkd. *taga*] – resentment, grief
tantelen [Ita. *tantella*] – embroidery
tapë [Mkd. *tapa*] – cork
tarracen [Ita. *terrazzo*] – terrace
tatë [Mkd. *tato*, Serb. *tata*, Turk. *ata*] – father
tavan [Mkd. *tavan*] – ceiling
tavoline [Ita. *tavola*] – table
te [Serb. *Gde*] – where
telatin [Ita. *tela* - sail fabric] – lacquered leather
themeluesi [Mkd. *temel* (foundation)] – founder
tendë [Ita. *tenda*] – tent
tentativa [Ita. *tentativo*] – attempt
terë [Ita. *terra*] – dry land
terfojë [Ita. *trifoglio*] – shamrock
terig [Mkd. *veter* - wind] – breeze
teritorin [Ita. *territorio*] – territory
termeti/teremetit [Ita. *terremoto*] – earthquake/earthquakes
termonë [Ita. *eterno*] – forever
terpi [Mkd. *trpi*] – to suffer, to endure
teta [Mkd. *tetka*] – aunt
tetori [Ita. *ottobre*] – october
theksoje [Mkd. *istaknuva*] – points out
thelesia [Mkd. *talasa* (sea)] – deep
themeleve [Mkd. *temeli*] – foundations
thesaret [Ita. *tesoro*] – treasure
thjeshtër [Mkd. *tasht*] – stepson
ti [Mkd. *ti*] – thou
tillë [Ita. *tale*] – such
timoni [Ita. *timone*] – steering wheel
tinë [Mkd. *tinja* (pronounced *tinya*)] – mud
tinëz [Mkd. *tajna* (pronounced *tayna*)] – secret
titull [Mkd. *titula*, Ita. *titolo*] – title

tjegull [Ita. *tegola*] – brick

tjeter [Ita. *alter*] – other

tmerr [Ita. *timore*] – fright, worry

toçillë [Mkd. *točilo*] – whetstone

toçis [Mkd. *toči*] – to secrete/flow, pouring from the barrel

toka [Ita. *toca* - touches] – earth, soil, ground

tokël [Ita. *tocco*] – piece

topil [Mkd. *natopil* - soaked] – filled with water

torishtë [Mkd. *tor*] – sheep enclosure

tradhtia [Ita. *tradimento*] – treason, treachery

tradhutar [Ita. *tradutore*] – traitor

tragë [Mkd. *tragi*] – traces

trajnere [Ita. *trascinare* (verb)] – trainer

trajtë [Ita. *trato* - patern, patch] – form, shape

trajtimi [Ita. *trattamento*] – treatment

trajton [Ita. *trattare*] – it treats

trasmetuar [Ita. *trasmettere*] – transmission

tratorje [Ita. *tratare*] – treat(ment)

treg [Mkd. *trg*] – market

tregtare [Mkd. *trgovets*[101]] – merchant

tregun [Mkd. *trgovija*] – marketing

treme [Mkd. *trem*] – porch

trenave [Ita. *treni*] – trains

tresa [Mkd. *trpesa*] – table

trete [Mkd. *treta*] – third

trgotjet [Mkd. *trgovija*] – trade

trishtoj [Ita. *triste*] – sad

trofta [Ita. *trota*] – trout

troshis [Mkd. *troshi*] – to crumble

trungje, **trung** [Ita. *tronco*] – trunk of a tree

trupi [Mkd. *trup*][102] – body/trunk

trupave [Mkd. *trupovi* (plural)] – bodies, troops

trushkyej [Ita. *trucido*, *trucidare* - rotten, rotting] – to rob a church

tufë [Lat. *tufa*, Ita. *ciufo*] – bundle

turbull [Ita. *turbulento*] – troubled, disturbed

ture [Mkd. *treba*] – it must

ty [Ita. *tu*; Mkd. *ti*] – you

tym [Mkd. *dim*] – smoke

U

udhe [Serb. *ode* - departed; from Mkd. *odenje* - walking, departing] – way

udhetimi [Serb. *ode*] – wayfaring

udob [Mkd. *udobno*] – comfortable, easy

ujë [Fr. *eau*] – water

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[101] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%86*

[102] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/body

ujk [Serb. *vuk*, *kurjak* (Mkd. *volk*)] – wolf
ulli [Ita. *olive*] – olive tree
unak [Mkd. *junak* (pronounced *yunak*)] – hero
urdhepagheset [Ita. *urge-pagare*] – pay-warrant
urdhë [Mkd. *urda*] – young cheese
urdher [Ita. *ordine*] – order
urok [Mkd. *urok*] – condition, lesson, curse
urtundë [Ita. *rotonda* - round] – big vessel without handles
ushtri [Serb. *ustroj*] – army
uye [Chin. *shuye* (xue)] – water
uzdajë [Serb. *uzdaje* - hopes] – hope

V

vada [Mkd. *voda* - 'water' and/or 'leads'] – irrigation (chanel)
vadis [Mkd. *vadi*] – irrigates
val [Ita. *valle*] – valley
valë [Serb. *val*] – wave
vap [Ita. *vapore*] – steam
varese, **varg/varigë** [Mkd. *veriga*] – chain, chain ring
varesisht [Ita. *variare* - varying] – depends
varfër [Ita. *orfan*] – poor, orphan
varët [Ita. *varie*] – variable
varësisht [Ita. *varia*] – vary
varferia [Ita. *poverta*] – poorness
vater [Serb. *vatra*] – fireplace
vazhdimit [Serb. *vazdan* (whole-day)] – always
ve [Ita. *vedova*] – widow
ve/vo [Ita. *uovo*] – egg
veçantë [Mkd. *večer*] – evening
vedër [Mkd. *vedro*] – pail
vegjetacionit [Ita. *vegetazione*] – vegetation
velenxë [Mkd. *velence* (pronounced *velentse*)] – woolen blanket
vella [Che. *veša*, Ita. *fratello*] – brother
vemendje [Mkd. *vnimanie*][103] – attention, interest
vendimtare [Ita. *vendicare*] – deciding
verdhë [Ita. *verde* - green] – yellow
verifikohet [Ita. *verificare*] – verification
vershoj [Lat. *versare* - to pour] – flood, to overflow
vertete [Ita. *verita*] – truth, real(y), exact(ly)
vërtit [Mkd. *vrti*] – to turn, spinning
verzome/vërzop [Mkd. *vrzop* - rope used to carry straw/wood branches] – net
vesh, **veshje** [Mkd. *vesh*] – clothes, wardrobe
vidër [Mkd. *vidra*] – otter
vien, **vjen**, **vijne** [Ita. *viene*; from Mkd. *vien*(verb) - bent around, serpentine (path)] – come, it comes (the cost), costs, around (about)
vij [Ita. *via*] – go

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[103] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/attention

vikas [Mkd. *vika*] – to shout
virgjer/virgjin [Ita. *vergine*] – virgin
virua [Mkd. *vir*] – whirlpool
vishnjë [Mkd. *vishni*] – Morello cherry
vite [Ita. *vita*] – used for 'year'
vitin [Mkd. *vitrina*] – shop window
vizitohet [Ita. *visitare*] – visiting
vjershë [Lat. *versus* - verse] – poem
vjet/vjetër, **vit** [Lat. *vetus* - veteran, Mkd. *vetvo* - old] – year(s)
vladikë [Mkd. *vladika*] – archiepiscope
vlag [Mkd. *vlaga*] – wetness
vlak [Serb. *vlak* – train, from the name of fishing net] – lambskin
vlej [Ita. *valore*] – cost, value
vlen [Ita. *valido*; Mkd. *vreden*][104] – valid
vlerave, **vleres** [Ita. *valore*] – valor
vobektë/vobeg [Serb. *ubog*] – poor
vokull [Mkd. *okolu*] – around, circle
volltë [Ita. *volonta*] – will
voz [Mkd. *voz*] – train
vozit, **vozitjes** [Mkd. *vozenje*] – driving
vrasese [Ita. *assassino*] – assassin
vrazhdë [Serb. *vražje*] – infriendly, enmity
vrujoj [Mkd. *vrie*] – to well up, to spring
vulnet [Ita. *volontà*] – will
vulnetarë [Ita. *volontare*] – volunteer
vurkollak [Mkd. *vrkolak*] – werewolf, vampire

X (Eng. *J*; Mkd. *Џ*)

xash [Mkd. *šes'*] – six
xbunjë [Mkd. *žbunje*] – bushes
xheloz [Ita. *geloso*] – jealous
xhempera [Eng. *jumper*] – a sweater
xhiro [Ita. *giro*] – circle
xixë [Mkd. *džish* (onomatopoeic)] – fire, burn
xjamave [Turk. *djam*] – window, glass

Y - pronounced as U in 'uber'

yll [Ita. *stella*] – star

Z

zabel [Ita. sgabello[105]] – low kermes oak; example: *zabel dru shkurt* - 'short wood grove', low oak wood intended for pruning for animal feed

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[104] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/worth
[105] https://etimo.it/?term=sgabello&find=Cerca

zakoni [Mkd. *Zakon*] – custom

zakonisht [Mkd. *zakon*] – law

zall [Mkd. *žallo*] – river bank with sand

zanate [Mkd. *zanaet/znaet* (descriptive, *know-how*)[106] from Mkd. *znae* - knows] – craftsmen

Zanë/Zana [Ita. *Diana*] – goddess of forests, fairy

zarzavateve [Mkd. *zarzavat*] – vegetables

zbatimi [Ita. *sbate* - collides/crashes] – to implement, impact

zbritur [Ita. *sbriciolare*] – defragmentation, decay

zgjohu [Ita. *sveglio*] – wake up

zheg [Mkd. *žega*] – heat

zhvillimit [Ita. *svilupo*; and Mkd. *zhilav* - vigorous,vital, *zhivi* - alive; *zhiveli* - cheeres] – growing, developing, rising

zhvilloi [Ita. *svilupo*] – develop

zid [Mkd. *zid*] – wall

zjarr, **zjare** [Mkd. *žar*] – fire

zonen [Ita. *zone* (plural)] – zones

zonje [Mkd. *žena* - woman] – miss, mam (as a term of respectful or polite address used for any woman, i.e. mistress)

zorreve [Mkd. *tzreva*[107]] – intestines

zoteri [Ita. *signori*] – mister

zushë [Mkd. *susha* - drought] – heat

zverk [Mkd. (*se*) *zveri* – gaze, (to) stare] – staring

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[106] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%B5%D1%82*

[107] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%86%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B0*

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